The New-York Times.

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REBEL NEWS.

Affairs in Front of Petersburgh.

Rebel Jubilation Over the Maryland Raid.

The Recent Operations Before Charleston.

THE PROSPECT AT ATLANTA.

REBEL CRITICISM OF GENERAL GRANT.

Minor Military Affairs in the Southern Confederacy.

We have received Richmond papers of the 14th inst., from which we make the following extracts, which show among other things the view taken and the hopes excited by the late Maryland raid at Richmond:

AROUND PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

In front of Petersburgh, yesterday, matters continued comparatively quiet. Nothing occurred to interrupt the prevailing monotony beyond some picket firing and the occasional boom of a heavy gun. The impression is very general that the enemy is withdrawing his troops, and, indeed, it is a pretty well ascertained fact that one corps of the Yankee army has already taken its departure. Coupled with this we have a report from an authentic source that a large number of transports have recently passed down the James River. The accounts in the Northern papers inform us that a most intense excitement prevails in Maryland and Pennsylvania, in consequence of a "rebel" invasion, and it would not be at all surprising to learn that LINCOLN had peremptorily ordered GRANT to Washington, to assure his own safety on Northern soil. While this is mere speculation, there is no doubt some mysterious movement going on in GRANT's army, the nature of which will in a few days be revealed.

MORE BURNING.

For a few nights past large fires have been seen on the North side of James River, below Richmond. It is probable that the Yankees are completing the destruction of the wheat crop and burning a farmhouse here and there, by way of gratifying their fiendish malice.

THE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is stated that the enemy, so far from removing the obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach, are increasing them by sinking stones and driving piles. It may be that they apprehend the approach of a fleet of Confederate rams, and seek by this means to prevent such an occurrence.

THE WELDON RAILROAD.

On Wednesday, the 29th of June, the Sixth Federal Army Corps, Gen. WRIGHT commanding, accompanied by SHERIDAN, with two brigades of cavalry, moved down to Ream's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of relieving WILSON and KAUTZ from their unpleasant situation. They were, however, too late to be of any service, for the raiders had been routed and were flying in every direction. Determined not to have their march for nothing, they halted and proceeded to fortify the place. They went to work industriously, and in fifteen or sixteen hours had erected a series of most formidable breastworks, which display considerable engineering skill. On Thursday morning at 3 o'clock scouts brought in a report that the "rebels were coming," whereupon the works were hastily abandoned, and the Yankees were soon in full retreat to the main body of GRANT's army. Persons who have examined these works say that it is almost incredible that so much labor could have been performed in so short a space of time. Had they delayed their departure for a few hours, it is quite likely that they would have been caught in a trap, escape from which would have been an impossibility.

A SKIRMISH.

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

A portion of FITZ LEE's command engaged in a skirmish a part of GREGG's cavalry division, near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles southeast of Petersburgh, yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned officers. There was considerable cannonading on our right this evening. GRANT is evidently sending more forces to Washington.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

So far from being a "contemptible fizzle," the "rebel raid" into Maryland begins to assume formidable proportions. LEW WALLACE has been defeated at Monocacy Bridge, Frederick has fallen into our hands, and at last accounts our forces were pressing forward upon Baltimore. Indeed, it was reported yesterday morning that we had defeated and captured Gen. COUCH, ten miles beyond Frederick, and in the evening it was stated that our advance had reached the Relay House, which is only nine miles from Baltimore. Both of these reports proved to be unfounded.

The defeat of WALLACE seems to have produced great excitement in Washington, Baltimore and in the small cities of Pennsylvania. LINCOLN's organ calls on every man who is able to handle a musket to step forth to surround "the haughty invader," and crush him with overwhelming numbers. Equal numbers, it appears, are not thought of. It prays Heaven to send the men and the "daring leadership" which will enable us—the Yankees—"to do our duty."

The Yankee satrap who rules in Maryland as Governor issued a stirring proclamation to the people at Baltimore to rally to the defence of that city, and implore them to come and that quickly. "It is not important how you come, but most important that you come at once." He is evidently impressed with the belief that the Monumental City is in imminent danger.

YANKEEDOM BOILING OVER WITH EXCITEMENT.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

The Northern papers of the 9th, from which we gave copious extracts in our issue of yesterday, naturally whetted up the appetite of the reading public for later news from our forces in Maryland. At 10 o'clock the agent of the Associated Press luckily received from the Executive Department a copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th, containing admissions of the completeness of our success so far. As soon as a synopsis of the news of the *Chronicle* was placed upon the various bulletins of the city papers, it attracted crowds of readers, who not content with devouring every item, line by line, proceeded to the discussion of the probable consequences of our present successes, and the future objects of our invasion.

GRANT and Petersburgh were regarded as of as little importance as a poor boy at a frolic, while Washington, Baltimore, Gen. WALLACE, the loyal militia of Maryland and Pennsylvania suddenly loomed up in public estimation as the only objects worthy of a moment's consideration. JOE JOHNSTON and his retrograde movements, too, were for the time laid upon the table, and we doubt whether a thought of the safety of Atlanta once crossed the minds of the sage prophets who were ingeniously planning in imagination the details of the future campaign across the Potomac.

And our people had a right to be excited. For where does the war furnish anything that approximates to a counterpart of the present movement. Silently a body of troops, which the Yankees say is large, at least it is too large for any force they have ready to meet it, is hurled into Maryland, and after having destroyed railroad bridges, viaducts, commissary stores, and in fact everything they pleased, are now threatening the Federal Capital and the City of Baltimore, while a conquering Yankee General is asleep or stupified by Virginia juleps in front of Petersburgh, waiting for something to turn up that will save him from the disgrace he merits. Northern papers have boasted often that GRANT fully comprehended Gen. LEE's strategy, and was prepared to checkmate it. We didn't think so, but now we know he does.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER, who was captured at Monocacy, is no doubt the same Brigadier TYLER who figured at the battle of Manassas, in July, 1861. He has since been officiating, we believe, as Provost-Marshal or post commandant at Baltimore. At all events he is a "small potato," and it will be observed that his capture is mentioned next in order to that of Col. SEWARD, from which circumstance it is inferred that SEWARD is a more important character—probably the son or nephew of his Snakeship the Yankee Premier.

One of the Baltimore telegrams of the 9th says, "active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is barely possible, not probable." What is the "emergency" thus alluded to. We dare say that it is the uprising of the people of Baltimore to put down the tyranny by which they have so long been oppressed. The "arrangements" may be, for ought we know to the contrary, the planting of cannon in the streets of the city. We pray that the devotees of liberty and independence in Baltimore may soon have cause to thank God for their deliverance from the brutal foe. "Maryland, my Maryland," may yet redeem herself."

THE NORTHERN EXCITEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

The public mind was happily affected yesterday by the news from Maryland, furnished by a Washington paper of the 10th inst. For the time, GRANT and Petersburgh were forgotten, and nothing was thought of or talked of but Baltimore, Monocacy Bridge, LEW WALLACE and the invasion of the North. The situation in Georgia and the safety of Atlanta ceased to be a topic of conversation, and everybody was discussing the probable effect of the present skillful and well-executed movement upon the issue of the campaign of 1864. It seems that a confederate force has advanced quietly and almost without opposition many miles into the enemy's territory, destroying railroads and bridges, and levying contributions upon the people at will, and the latest news we have through Northern papers is that a body of troops drawn up to dispute the advance was defeated and driven back in confusion. When Northern journals admit this much, we may be sure that the victory was decisive and complete, and attended with important results.

The Yankee accounts say that "active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable." These "active arrangements" doubtless have reference to an apprehended uprising of the people of Baltimore, and may include the planting of cannon in the streets and other measures to enforce "loyalty" in the Monumental City. At all events, it is apparent that the authorities there were terribly frightened, and busily concerting measures for the safety of the place.

A letter from Winchester, dated July 7, says that a body of Confederate troops is between Harrisburgh and Baltimore; that HARRY GILMORE, with his command, is at Gunpowder River, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that BRADLEY JOHNSON is operating at Annapolis Junction, between Baltimore and Washington.

RUMORS.

It was currently reported, yesterday morning, that after the defeat of WALLACE at Monocacy Bridge, our forces in Maryland encountered Gen. COUCH, who had been sent out from Baltimore with reinforcements, defeated him, and took him prisoner. This rumor was invented by some imaginative person who probably desired to keep up the excitement. Late in the evening it was reported that a letter had been received from a Confederate officer in Maryland announcing that our forces were within sight of the outer fortifications of Baltimore, and still "marching on."

THE FIRST PRISONERS.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured by MOSBY at Monocacy Junction, Md., arrived at Lynchburgh on Sunday night. Among them is the son of HARBUCK, one of the largest shipping merchants of New-York City. Two hundred and twenty prisoners, captured at Martinsburgh, and sixty captured at Aldie, Loudoun County, have arrived at the same place.

MOSBY'S RAID ON DUFFIELD'S DEPOT.

The dashing MOSBY made a very successful raid on Duffield's Depot, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles west of Harper's Ferry. He sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place, and the citizens came out to inquire upon what conditions the enemy would be allowed to surrender. MOSBY replied, "unconditionally, and that very quickly." Whereupon the Yankee force of eighty-two men surrendered. MOSBY also captured thirty horses, and gathered many spoils.

At the Point of Rocks the same command captured a railroad train and fired into an engine.

FROM MARTINSBURGH.

A letter in the Charlottsville *Chronicle*, dated Camp near Martinsburgh, 5th instant, says:

"After skirmishing with the enemy at Bunker's Hill, the division of Gen. ——, with GILMORE's cavalry in the advance, entered Martinsburgh on the evening of the 3d instant. Up to 10 o'clock of the 3d, no intimation had been received by the enemy of the advance of our infantry, who thought the movement only one of MOSBY's. The enemy, some seven thousand strong, all one hundred day men, with the exception of seven hundred men, regular cavalry, retreated hurriedly from Martinsburgh on the Harper's Ferry road. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands—with one million's worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermaster supplies, including one hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats.

The merchandise was unparalleled, merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact. Some 200 prisoners have been captured.

No casualties whatever in this corps yet, except the slight wounding of Lieut. BRECKENRIDGE in the leg. Some ten or twelve Yankees were killed.

Our friends knew nothing of our infantry until we were marching into town.

Strong Union element in this country. But few Southern families in the town of Martinsburgh. The citizens took particular pains to show their prejudice and sympathy for the Yankee prisoners that our troops were guarding. All the luxuries they could procure were brought and given them. The same spirit was exhibited on the road from Winchester to Martinsburgh. What few Southern men were in the country are nobly patriotic, and deserve the highest compliment.

Weather warm and the roads very dusty. We find plenty of provisions for both men and beasts along the entire route."

THE FREDERICKSBURGH CITIZEN-PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

Some sixty or more citizens of Fredericksburgh, who were taken North by the enemy after the battle in Spottsylvania, and held as "hostages" for a lot of Yankees alleged to have been captured by them, have returned to their homes, their exchange having been effected. They represent that they were roughly treated by the enemy, who looked upon them as "bushwhackers," and heaped upon them various indignities. As they passed through Philadelphia they were very near being mobbed by the populace, and were only relieved from this danger through the intercession of one PELEG CLARKE, formerly a paper manufacturer in Fredericksburgh, who, by his representations as to their character and standing, persuaded the crowd to desist. They were subsequently imprisoned at Fort Delaware, where those who had money fared pretty well, but others, less fortunate, suffered many privations. They state that the condition of the Confederate prisoners at that point is deplorable in the extreme, and strongly urge the adoption of some measures for their relief. Sickness is very prevalent among them, while the rations are meagre and of poor quality.

After a confinement of several weeks these citizens were released through the exertions of friends in this quarter, and started on their return home. In passing through Washington they found everybody in the highest state of excitement, and on inquiring the cause they were informed that the rebels had made their appearance in Maryland. During this time a considerable body of troops departed from Washington for the point said to have been invaded, but our informant could not say whether they were regulars or new volunteers.

The exchanged prisoners were taken down the Potomac in a gunboat, and on approaching Aquia Creek they found the wharf at that point on fire, so they were landed at Split Rock, a short distance below. From thence they made their way to Fredericksburgh, where they were received with a great demonstration of joy, and such a scene of hilarity ensued as has not been witnessed there since the old town was made an object of the vengeance of a malignant foe.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig.

We saw a gentleman yesterday morning direct from Mathews county, who states that there have been no raiders in that region for some time, and that the people are now enjoying a temporary state of quietude. With the exception of burnt mills, empty smoke-houses and corn-cribs, pillaged barns and hog-pens *minus hogs*, the face of the country is wearing its usual appearance.

He reports that for fifteen days past Yankee transports in great numbers and of unusual size have been going up the Chesapeake bay. He could not say whether they were loaded with troops, but the presumption is very strong that they were taken reinforcements to the frightened Yankee army now defending Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Along the road, between Mathews and this city, he describes the condition of things in many places as perfectly lamentable, and thinks if a resident who had been absent for a time were blindfolded and taken home he would not recognize it. This is especially the case in the counties of King and Queen and Hanover.

A SMALL FIGHT.

A subscriber sends us the following from Hardy, dated July 6:

"Excuse me for attempting to give you an account, in my poor way, of an encounter with some sixty Yankee infantry. On the 2d inst., about 7 o'clock A. M., Capt. J. L. BARTLETT, (residence. San Antonio, Texas,) commanding advance guard under Gen. IMBODEN, hearing of some Yankees in front, rode forward to see. They being in ambush, shot the Captain (BARTLETT) through the head, killing him instantly. Our men, soon coming up, surrounded the Yankees, the Colonel of whom (LEED) ordered the prisoners to be shot, which order was immediately executed on a worthy man and non combatant, ABRAHAM EMMART, who was shot through the heart and died instantly.

We had time, in surrounding them, to kill but one Yankee and wound another mortally. We also had one wounded; having examined his wound, I think it not mortal. What Gen. IMBODEN will do with the wretch LEED I have not understood. Their Tory pilot, JOHN MORELAND, who has been acting badly for a long time, I am sorry to say, got away. Gen. IMBODEN destroyed a few miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near and at French's depot, and destroyed an iron-clad by burning, which made a good deal of noise as the shells exploded which it contained. He also destroyed several canal boats and got the mules. This occurred on the 4th instant, and then started East, in the direction of Martinsburgh.

M'NEILL'S LATEST EXPLOITS.

We some days ago noticed the fact that Capt. MCNEILL had captured a lot of Yankees, with over one hundred horses and equipments, at Springfield, in Hampshire county. The capture was made on Sunday, the 26th ult., and the prisoners, fifty-nine in number, including three commissioned officers, arrived at Harrisburgh on Thursday evening last. The attack was made about ten o'clock in the morning, and the enemy were completely surprised. Capt. MCNEILL had 78 men engaged in the affair, whilst the party attacked numbered about 100. The prisoners belonged to the Sixth Virginia (Yankee) Cavalry, AVERILL's command. They said their term of service had just expired, and that they were on their way home, to return no more, when MCNEILL pounced upon them, and concluded to detain them awhile longer in "Dixie."

A CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY.

On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, fifty Yankees came ashore at Cox's wharf, on the north side of James River, about thirteen miles below Richmond, and surprised an outpost picket composed of twenty-five men of the City Battalion. The enemy succeeded in capturing fourteen of the number, including a commissioned officer and a sergeant in charge of the detachment. Capt. JOHN MAXWELL, of the C. S. Navy, was near at hand with a wagon, containing some professional instruments, which also fell into the hands of the enemy, but he succeeded in saving his horse.

From the gentleman who gave us the above information, we learn that the Yankee fleet is laying quietly at the lower side of Dutch Gap. It is composed of three 1-turreted and one 2-turreted monitors, two large side-wheel steamers, two propellers, and one small side-wheel steamer. Last week a transport landed a quantity of supplies on the south side of the river, which were taken up by a wagon train and conveyed to BUTLER's army.

A DASH ON REAMS' STATION.

On Tuesday a small body of Yankee cavalry made a dash upon Reams' Station, and endeavored to surprise our troops stationed there. They were handsomely repulsed, however, with the loss of a number killed and wounded. The copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th, from which we publish extracts this morning, was found upon the person of one of the prisoners captured.

THE NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

At 9 o'clock last night the War Department and the various military headquarters located in this city were without further news from Georgia, the Army of Northern Virginia, Mobile or Mississippi. We therefore take it for granted that everything in all these quarters remains in *statu quo*.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Dispatch.

An official dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON states that matters are comparatively quiet in front of Atlanta, the only hostilities that have lately transpired being some artillery practice at long range across the Chattahoochee. The enemy, doubtless, have possession of some of the fords on the river.

From the Whig.

The situation in Georgia is not so favorable as we could wish. Gen. JOHNSTON is either unable to make up his mind to fight or unwilling to risk a general engagement which shall not certainly result in a victory more decisive than LEE, BEAUREGARD or any other Confederate General has achieved. The Atlanta papers seem to be satisfied that Gen. JOHNSTON will give up that important city without a struggle.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

From the Dispatch.

Our latest advices from the other side of the Mississippi River would seem to represent that the Confederates are having all their own way in that department. A force of twenty thousand cavalry, under Gen. WHARTON, are said to have moved into Missouri, while Gen. SHELBY, with twenty-five hundred men, is already in the state, and Gen. PRICE is hastening on with the artillery and infantry to the same destination. This is a movement we have anticipated ever since the defeat of BANKS and STEELE, and we donbt not that Gen. PRICE is going into Missouri with the intention of staying there. He will, no doubt, be enabled to add greatly to the strength of his army in that State, and St. Louis will hardly be considered safe while he is in its vicinity with so formidable a force.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Major MCCLELLAN and Lieut. AIKINGS, of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, two Yankee officers confined in the Libby Prison Hospital, effected a temporary escape from that building. Before discovered by the guard, they had succeeded in getting out of the prison, whereupon chase was given, which was kept up until reaching the corner of Twenty-first and Cary streets, when they were recaptured and carried back to their old quarters. During the race two shots were fired at them, one of which passed through the skirt of the coat worn by Lieut. AIKINGS.—*Richmond Dispatch, July 14.*

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following official dispatch, received at the War Department, comprises all the intelligence we have from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Yesterday morning Gen. ROBERTSON attacked the enemy on John's Island, near Stono, and drove them from their first position, with a loss to us of over one hundred killed and wounded. Last night and this morning the enemy fell back to their transports, near Legareville, and passed over to James and Morris Islands. Two monitors and several gunboats are still in the Stono, but have been driven by our batteries beyond effective range. One monitor believed seriously damaged by shot from one of our Brooke guns. Movements this evening indicate a purpose of a change of point of attack.

From prisoners and a manuscript captured, it appears that the forces now operating against this place compose all the available force on the South Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so.

(Signed) SAM JONES, Maj.-Gen.

CHARLESTON, July 12, *via* PETERSBURGH, July 13.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard:

The enemy attacked Battery Simpkins last night, and were repulsed. We have driven them from John's Island. Their fleet dropped down last night below Battery Island. All the available force of the enemy from Jacksonville has been operating against this place since the 2d inst. Maj.-Gen. FOSTER is commanding in person. S. JONES, Maj.-Gen.

THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Charleston papers of the 6th inst. are received. The enemy retains his foothold on James' Island, and their forces were drawn up in line of battle all day Tuesday, confronted by our troops. There was some slight skirmishing during the day, and two Monitors, with several wooden gunboats, in Stono River, kept up a continuous shelling of our lines. The force of the enemy on the island is estimated at 4,000, and their whole force threatening the city is not thought to be over 7,000. The *Courier* says:

Their principle demonstration Tuesday was against Battery Principle. It is believed that their present object is to obtain a foothold on James Island, and to attempt the capture of some of our outer line of batteries. We have no doubt that the programme of Gen. FOSTER has been carefully planned, and includes the capture of the city, but as surely believe he is destined to the same disappointment as his predecessors.

The enemy continue to shell the city. Twenty-six shots have been fired since our last report. Only six were thrown on the 4th inst. The Yankees omitted the national salute from their vessels and batteries Monday.

Another body of Yankees landed on John's Island Tuesday, but it is believed to be only a small force for the purpose of covering some movements elsewhere.

No change of importance in the fleet has been noticed.

The *Mercury* gives some additional particulars of the assault of Sunday morning on Fort Johnson, which will prove interesting to our readers:

On Saturday the Yankees had attacked our west lines on James Island, and having, as they supposed, diverted the watchfulness and attention of the commander of the east lines, about day on Sunday morning their barges were seen approaching Fort Johnson. They soon effected a landing of one column below Battery Simpkins. This was bravely and successfully repulsed by the picket, who also had charge of the guns, under command of Lieut. LOWADES, of Company K, of First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery, and Lieut. COWPER, of Company E, First South Carolina Artillery.

The second column, under the immediate command of Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, who also had command of the expedition, attacked the Brooke gun, and landing in overwhelming numbers, Lieut. ROWOTH, of the Second South Carolina Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy, cheered by this success—with their commander at their head, waving his sword—advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line.

The enemy, finding the fire too hot for them, began waving white handkerchiefs, and seventy-five surrendered, the balance falling back. Many took shelter in the Brooke gun battery; but the larger number, taking to their barges, made good their escape, and, being subjected to a heavy fire from our batteries, are supposed to have received a heavy loss, as they were seen to pick up their dead and wounded.

Lieut.-Col. YATES immediately ordered a charge to be made upon the Brooke gun battery. Company G came up in fine style, commanded by First-Lieut. T. DAVIS WATIES, and supported by Lieut. J. C. REYNOLD, the Adjutant of the post, who had collected a squad of some twenty detailed men, and this daring dash was a complete success. We recovered the battery and took about sixty-five men.

Lieut. HALSEY, commanding the light howitzers, and Lieut. KEITH, in charge of the infantry supporting the Parrott guns, Capt. GILLARD, in command of the infantry of the line, with Lieut. DARGAN, in command of a portion of the lines, poured a heavy fire upon the advancing columns, tending much to demoralize the assailants.

In their hasty retreat, Battery Cheeves, commanded by Capt. HUNTER, of Second Regiment, S. C. A., opened fire upon the retreating barges, and sunk several.

GENUINE YANKEE INFAMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Capt. SEMMES says that WINSLOW had covered his ship with chain armor, and then nailed planks over it, to give it the appearance of a wooden ship, while, in fact, it was an iron-clad. After learning this, we no longer wondered at the instantaneous promotion of WINSLOW. It was meet and proper, and altogether in keeping, that an infamous Government should reward an infamous renegade for perpetrating the most infamous fraud that was ever practiced upon the high seas. A reward from LINCOLN would be a disgrace to any man who was not already beyond disgrace. Had such a foul advantage been taken over one knight by another in the days of chivalry, the perpetrator would have had his spurs hacked off by the common hangman, his arms reversed, his name stricken from the roll of honor, and his carcase stretched by the neck between sun and earth, until the birds of the air had torn his eyes from their sockets. What must be the sense of honor of that Government which can encourage such damning infamy in its officers?

GOLD.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

As the chief cause of the high price of gold is its scarcity, it has been suggested that the supply could be practically doubled by the issue of gold certificates, redeemable at the will of the holders. Parties would buy or receive these certificates at the market rate for gold, and whilst confidence in their convertibility remained unimpaired, the certificates would be seldom presented for redemption. As the Government cannot properly undertake this business, the only mode in which the result can be accomplished, if at all, is by the combination of capitalists of known solvency and acknowledged integrity. A capital of $50,000 *in gold* might thus be raised, and certificates issued to that extent—the specie remaining on deposit at one of the banks. The suggestion is mentioned for the consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of our finances.

GRANT AND THE YANKEES.

From the Richmond Whig, July 14.

A Yankee letter-writer has given the information that GRANT is about to "startle the country with another brilliant performance." The brilliant things with which he has already startled the "country," this writer does not rehearse. It was assumed, in the outset of his campaign against Richmond, that he was achieving prodigies; but as these achievements did not bring about the result, viz: the capture of Richmond—for which alone they could have any value, it might have been supposed, the applause bestowed upon them would be considered as having been premature and unmerited. But that is not the Yankee way. They must always have a hero, a sham and failure he may be, and generally is, but still a necessity, and something that suffices until pushed from his pedestal by some new claimant of Yankee adoration.

From our point of view, it has been plain enough all along that GRANT was doing nothing, and could do nothing. We saw that his attempts in Spottsylvania to overwhelm Gen. LEE by the weight of numbers and then pass on unresisted to Richmond, were failures. We saw next that his attempts to get in Gen. LEE's rear, intercept his supplies, compel him to move off westward and leave the way open to Richmond, were failures. We saw next that his scheme of wearing out Gen. LEE's army by frequent combats, "attrition" they called it, in which he hoped to inflict as much injury as he received, his own losses to be repaired by reinforcements, while LEE's, as he believed, could not be, were failures. We saw next that his hope of beleaguering Richmond was a failure. And we saw lastly, that his plan of cutting all the lines of communication, and ravaging all the country on which the city was dependent for supplies, was a failure. To us GRANT has been, from the beginning to the end—and the end so far as this city is concerned has been reached—the planner and the executor of failures and nothing else.

But, the Yankee nation were obliged to have a hero, and for the time being it must be GRANT. They deluded themselves with the fancy that he was working wonders, and they do not intend to throw off the delusion until some other false God is set up for them to worship. Then they will whistle him down the wind far and fast enough. But idol-worship is indispensable to their existence, and they cannot give up one image till another is supplied. Hence the assurance, amusing to us, but comforting to Yankeedom, that GRANT is about to startle the country with *another* brilliant feat! John Bull, not so bound to admire Yankee paper-heroes, and worship Yankee mud-divinities as his cousin Jonathan, and shrewder much in military acumen than he, was able to perceive, from the condition of things presented a month ago, that it was all over with GRANT. The judgment of that experienced and sagacious military critic upon the state of things then existing was, that GRANT's "original plan had failed," and that he "had expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results;" that what he was then engaged about was "a new campaign," encumbered by all the disadvantages of an army "diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious failures."

Since the time to which these opinions refer, we have seen various hopeful enterprises of GRANT foiled, and severe punishment inflicted on those engaged in them—HUNTER driven beyond the mountains and fleeing to the Ohio, when a depot of supplies had been ordered to be kept for him at the White House, where it was intended he should land, after having laid waste all Piedmont, Virginia; SHERIDAN beaten and hurled back, just as he had reached the point at which he could begin to do mischief; WILSON and KAUTZ fallen upon in the midst of their brigandage and beaten into jelly; GRANT's assaults wherever made repulsed with heavy loss; whole regiments taken prisoners; forced to reduce his lines and get further away from the city of Petersburgh, that a month ago was believed to be in his hands; and last, but chief of all, Gen. LEE, who, according to Yankee accounts, was *in extremis*, suddenly showing himself to be so much at his ease as, according to the same accounts, to be able to detach a large portion of his army for an invasion of the enemy's country. When all these things become known to European observers of events on this continent, we may readily believe that their interest in the military problem will yield to the more curious study of the mental phenomenon presented in the self-stultification which makes the Yankee race believe that GRANT has been performing "brilliant" feats.

But it is no business of ours to awaken this remarkable people from this or any other of their wonderful delusions. They are in the hands of a Providence who, for his own good purpose, has given them over to believe all manner of lies, and who, at His own pleasure, and in His own way, will restore them to sanity or devote them to destruction.

Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, July 17.

The New-England College Regatta will be held on Lake Quinsigamond here on the 29th inst. There will be a citizens' regatta on the 30th, open to all boats, with prizes amounting to $500.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, July 17.

The house of MOSES MORSE, at Central Falls, was partially burnt this morning. A young woman named CATHARINE CULLEN perished in the flames.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac—The Late Rebel Raid—Malaria on James River—A Cure for it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

The transport *City of Baltimore* arrived from City Point this morning with the latest intelligence from GRANT's army. Heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the Ninth Corps.

An early assault was expected along our whole line.

All excitement over the late raid has now died out, and Washington has returned once more to its wonted peace and security.

Quinine administered daily is said to be the only antidote to the malaria that prevails on James River during August, September and October. Scientific, mechanic, and other eminent journals are responsible for the truth of this statement, and our soldiers would do well to bear it in mind.

News to the 14th—The Second Corps Marched Out to the Weldon Road—The Enemy Not in Sight—A Coward in the Army—His Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 14, says:

"Night before last the Second Corps was marched out to the works thrown up by the Sixth Corps near the Weldon Road. A flank movement on the part of the enemy was anticipated. HANCOCK had his corps massed near the Williams House. The enemy did not appear, though we waited his coming a night and a day.

Four men rambled out from the lines and were surprised by a party of guerrillas while gathering fruit. Two guerrillas were captured, but the remainder made good their escape.

A First Lieutenant in the army has been found guilty of cowardice. He has been sentenced to have the insignia of his rank torn off, his sword broken, his head shaved, and will be drummed out of the camp. This officer, though two years in the service, by artful dodging has managed to keep out of every engagement in which his regiment has taken part. Severe examples will be made of all such officers.

Operations in James River—Capture of a Torpedo.

We publish from official documents the following relating to recent operations in James River:

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA, JAMES RIVER, July 14, 1864.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

SIR: I herewith inclose a very modest report of Lieut. CHAMBERS, of his operations in this vicinity on the morning of the 12th inst., with a force assigned to the navy for picket duty, and fifty additional men detailed by your order to coöperate.

It only remains for me to speak of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. CHAMBERS and the force under his command, and the good judgment exercised by him in the accomplishment of the object desired.

The disposition manifested by him to share the credit of his achievement with the subordinates associated with him, I also consider very creditable.

I send you herewith a sketch of the captured torpedo. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. SMITH,

Captain and Senior Officer in James River.

NAVAL PICKET STATION, THIRD PENN. ARTILLERY, TRENT'S REACH, JAMES RIVER, July 12, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, I have the honor to report, that I proceeded last evening, at 10 o'clock, with 70 men of Company G, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and 50 men of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers—Lieuts. LINDSAY and SHARP in charge of the latter—to a point on James River, below Dutch Gap, thence to Cox's Farm, and there destroyed the signal station, together with two mills, two barns, blacksmith shops, and a large lot of agricultural implements contained in the outbuildings. A very large amount of hay and grain, which was about being shipped to Richmond, was also destroyed.

I attacked the enemy, whom I found strongly posted, about daylight; and after a sharp fight, forced them to leave their intrenched position, when I charged and utterly routed them, killing and wounding a number, and capturing one Lieutenant, one Sergeant (wounded,) and twelve men with their arms and equipments.

I also captured a torpedo, with 200 pounds of powder intended for it, with the time-firing apparatus, &c., which had been landed but a few hours previously, preparatory to being planted by the rebels.

The gunboat *Stepping Stones*, Capt. CAMPBELL, carried me to the point of landing, and there awaited my return, protecting my rear. Acting Ensign LAWRENCE, United States Navy, acted as guide and rendered valuable assistance. I returned without the loss of a man.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. CHAMBERS,

First-Lieut. Third Penn. Artillery.

Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, Senior Officer Commanding James River Fleet.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Late from Chattahoochee—No Pursuit of the Rebels—Large Captures of Prisoners—A Correspondent of the New-York Herald Ordered Out of the Lines.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

To-day's Nashville *Times* says:

At the last accounts our forces were still strongly and securely intrenched at the Chattahoochee.

There has been no pursuit of the rebels, and no advance from the banks of the Chattahoochee toward Atlanta.

Passengers on the evening trains to-day state that rumors prevail at Nashville that Gen. SHERMAN has captured six thousand prisoners, but the time and locality are not stated.

It is also stated that Gen. SHERMAN has ordered a correspondent of a New-York paper out of his lines.

The Effect of Entertaining Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

Last evening, a small party of guerrillas, representing themselves to be of FORREST's command, came within five miles of the city, on the Nolanville pike, and proceeded to the house of an old lady named BOTTLES, eleven miles from the city, for refreshments. They were pursued by a party of National soldiers, who, after ordering the inmates to vacate the house, set fire to it, together with the outbuildings, which were entirely consumed.

The river is scant two feet of water on the shoals, and is still falling.

Guerrilla Operations in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

The Friday morning train from Nashville for Johnsonville, when six miles out, was warned to return, which was done. A guard was obtained, and the cars proceeded to Waverley, where a party of twenty laborers had been attacked by a band of guerrillas that morning. Three laborers were killed. The survivors were robbed, and then drawn up in a line to be shot. The guerrilla chief, however, liberated them because they were only laborers, but said if they had been soldiers they would have been murdered. The guerrillas set fire to the tents and destroyed the camp. After which they left for parts unknown.

Fair Exchange.

We have received the following note from a rebel prisoner, with an earnest request for its publication:

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864.

To any one who has relations or friends as prisoners of war at Macon or Americus, Georgia, I can supply them with provisions, clothing or money (Confederate) in a few hours' notice, and will do so provided any one will supply me. I am in need of some articles, &c., and desire to make such an arrangement upon such terms as we may agree. Address me at Fort Delaware.

Lieut. A. G. TOMLINSON,

Phillips' Georgia Legion.

FROM EUROPE.

MAILS TO THE 6TH INSTANT.

French Official Visit to the Kearsarge.

THE EMPEROR REPORTED ON BOARD.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND SHIPS.

An English Naval Officer on the Kearsarge.

The Non-Confidence Debate in the House of Commons.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Renewed Progress of Hostilities—The Fall of Alsen.

MR. COBDEN ON NON-INTERVENTION.

GARIBALDA AT ISCHIA.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON

The steamship *America* of the Bremen line from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her dates are the same as the *Caledonia*; but the telegraph supplied only the merest outline of the news by that vessel.

The *Belgian* and *Saxonia* arrived early on Wednesday morning, July 6.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Semmes and His New Ship—Another Fight in Prospect—Festivities to Capt. Winslow—French Official Visit to the Kearsarge—The Emperor Reported to be Among the Visitors Incognito—American Guns versus French Guns—The French Astonished and Dumbfounded—The Fourth of July in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

La France, a paper which receives the inspirations of Mr. SLIDELL, says that on account of his shattered health Capt. SEMMES is soon going to the springs of Germany, and that his First Lieutenant has been recommended by the Captain to the Confederate Government to take his place on the new Confederate vessel which is soon coming out. The commission of the new commander cannot, however, arrive before the end of this month. *La France* does not state, of course, where the new vessel is to come from, but it is almost certain now that the two frigates which where built by M. ARMAN have gone definitively into the hands of Prussia; so that if the successor of Capt. SEMMES does get a new vessel, it can only be in England. But there is great doubt as to the truth of the assertion of *La France*. Notwithstanding the universal and active sympathy for SEMMES in England, and notwithstanding the desire to help him or his successor to a new ship, the English people are growing more careful about violations of the neutrality laws, and it may well be doubted whether another vessel of any importance can be got out. Moreover, Capt. WINSLOW claims every officer and man of the late *Alabama* as his prisoners, and he believes the officers will admit the point, so far at least as not again to appear in the service. As for the men, they received too good a lesson in the late combat to care about venturing into the service again. We are inclined to believe, therefore, that the assertions of *La France* are only "talk."

Whether it be the inventions of the Secessionists or of the advertising agents of the sea-bathing places, a constant excitement is being maintained about another sea fight which is soon to come off on the French coast. Such an occurrence, however, is not at all probable; nevertheless our Ministers at Paris and London, on the strength of certain intelligence more or less reliable, to the effect that the *Florida*, on hearing at Nassau that the *Alabama* had arrived at Cherbourg, was coming to join her, have ordered both the *Kearsarge* and the *Niagara* to sea to watch for her. The *Niagara* had just commenced taking in coal at Antwerp, and Capt. CRAVEN and some of his officers were at Brussels, preparing for a grand jollification at Mr. SANDFORD's, on the Fourth, when the order came to go to sea. The coaling operation was suspended, Mr. SANDFORD's dinner was deprived of a prominent part of its attraction, and the ship is now at sea. Capt. WINSLOW and his officers also left Paris yesterday morning to join their ship, and to prepare at once to go to sea.

The festivities offered to Capt. WINSLOW and officers by the American residents at Paris came to a close on Sunday by a handsome dinner given by Mr. MONROE, the banker, at the *Hotel des Reservoirs* at Versailles. Beside the officers of the *Kearsarge* and the members of the American Legation, a few other invited guests partook of Mr. MONROE's liberal hospitality. It was the annual *fête* day of Versailles; and after the dinner the party repaired to the Park to see the fire-works and the illumination, in variegated colors and by electric lights, of the hundred *jets d'eau* of the magnificent fountain of Neptune.

On this occasion I learned that the Commission which had been appointed by the Emperor to visit the *Kearsarge* and inspect and report upon her armament, had performed that duty on Friday last. On that day Lieut. THORNTON, First Lieutenant of the *Kearsarge*, reported to Capt. WINSLOW that a company of officers, who had descended from a steamer which came down from the direction of Havre, presented themselves alongside the *Kearsarge* in a small boat and demanded if they might come on board. As orders had been left by the Captain to permit visitors on board, and as in fact the ship had been visited

daily by a large number of officers and others interested in artillery or in shipbuilding, they were, of course, given full permission to visit the vessel, and take drawings and a measurement of the big guns, their carriages and ramrods. All the party were in uniform but one, *and this one we have been told was the Emperor incognito.* The names of the officers forming the commission were; Capt. Lefevre, Colonel of Artillery, Count Lancia; Marine Engineer Senneville, and Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot.

Lieut. Thornton laid down to these gentlemen the doctrine that rifled guns on board ship were not to be compared to the columbiads for usefulness; that however perfect might be the rifled gun, they always, or nearly always, missed their object at a mile; that the only gun to be relied on was a short-range gun, and that the larger the calibre the better. Thus the *Alabama* went into action with her rifled guns gauged at 2,000 yards, while the *Kearsarge* went into action with the range of her guns fixed at 500 yards. The result was that the *Alabama* wasted a great many balls at long range which never touched the *Kearsarge*, while the latter was enabled to save her ammunition until she arrived in close quarters, and then her work of destruction was easily and rapidly executed. Thus, when Lieut. Thornton had exposed to the commission that the great *desideratum* was an enormous shell thrown in at close quarters, with just velocity enough to arrive inside the enemy's ship, and not pass through it, one of the gentlemen turned to his party and exclaimed: "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush!" When it was declared to them also that the big guns did not kick enough to make it a practical objection to their size, that, in fact, their recoil was not as great as that of the rifled guns, that the American navy possessed a large number of models of gun-carriages as good as those of the *Kearsarge*, and that the question of recoil was one which had been settled in the American navy, they were astonished and did not pretend to conceal it. When also they were told that the vessel was constructed in forty-seven working days, when they saw how strong she was and how little damage she had received from the powerful rifled guns of the *Alabama*, their astonishment bordered on incredulity.

Thus this combat, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare. The excitement in regard to it continues as great as ever; the shop windows are full of pictures of the fight, of the two vessels, and of the officers. A photographer at Cherbourg took a view of the fight from the shore just as the *Alabama* was sinking. M. Durand-Brager, one of the first marine painters of France, has already painted and sent to New-York a large picture of the fight, which you will see immediately at Goupil's. He is engaged upon another one, which, I believe, is to be presented to Capt. Winslow by subscription. The combat is an endless subject for discussion among naval and scientific men. It has entered into literature, where it furnishes a text for startling comparisons, and I even saw, yesterday, on the bill of fare at a fashionable restaurant a *Rocher de Glace à la Winslow*. Finally Capt. Winslow has had poetry inflicted upon him, which talked of "congealed thunder" and of "monster guns which worry Neptune and vex the mighty deep."

The Fourth of July was not celebrated in a general way yesterday. Nevertheless, a party composed mostly of gentlemen fixed in business in Paris, and in which the large importing houses were largely represented, organized a dinner at Peter Fraise's, which passed off happily, enthusiastically, and especially patriotically. Mr. Partridge, of New-York, presided, and announced the toasts. Nearly everybody made speeches, and it was gratifying to see that so many gentlemen "unused to public speaking" were yet so happy in "thinking on their feet." But in a time like this, when every man's patriotism is or ought to be boiling over, it is no hard task to find words even in the gaze of an audience. On this occasion the famous orchestra of Wanetuffel furnished the music, and the American airs and the cheers of the boys were so new a thing in this peaceful city, that a mob of no small dimensions accompanied the performance on the outside. It is a long time since the fashionable and quiet *Passage des Princes* has had such a waking up! MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords Monday, July 4, Lord Russell, in reply to a question by Lord Clanricarde, stated that the Prussian Government had formally denied the authenticity of the dispatch recently published in its name.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said he should ask a question connected with this correspondence.

Lord Malmesbury said he should, on Friday, next move a resolution on the negotiations in the conference. Its terms are identical with those of the resolution moved in the House of Commons.

Lord Hardwicke asked if the reports of the action between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* had drawn the attention of the Government to the efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armor for ships of war.

The Duke of Somerset said the Admiralty, two or three years ago made some experiments with chain-armor, which proved that it could not effectually resist cast-iron shot from the cammon 68-pounder gun. Against steel projectiles the chain-work was no defence whatever.

The Minister of War of Copenhagen has announced the establishment of the blockade of Dantsic and Pillau, and has stated that the lighthouses on the west coast of Schleswig will be extinguished under certain contingencies.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 4, Mr. Disraeli moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, and supported them in a speech of considerable length and of great power. In bringing the narrative to a close he gave a summary of the results of the conference, in which he said: Her Majesty's Government had made two considerable propositions—one, the dismemberment of Denmark—so much for its integrity; second, that Denmark should be placed under the joint guarantee of the great powers, which would be a fertile source of war. He asked the House, in conclusion, what was its opinion of these proceedings? He insisted that the policy pursued by the Government had resulted in the portentous consequences indicated in his motion—that it had lowered the just influence of England; that the security for peace had thereby been diminished; and they must not be allowed to escape their responsibility.

The Chancelor of the Exchequer charged Disraeli with having garbled and falsified the meaning of the dispatches he had quoted. He denied that the failure of their honest efforts had lowered the just influence of England. Why did not Mr. Disraeli use plain language? He did not venture to adopt the old and constitutional form of a vote of want of confidence, and he was wise. The House and the country would, he felt sure, approve the conduct of the Government in these very difficult negotiations, and would reject the motion.

Mr. Newdgate moved as an amendment "To submit to Her Majesty the opinion of this House, that the independence of Denmark and the possessions of that kingdom, on the terms proposed by the representatives of the neutral Powers in the recent conference ought to be guaranteed." He did not desire that England should undertake singlehanded to engage in war, but that the House should show its readiness to coöperate with our allies before the evil came.

Mr. Kinglake remarked that Mr. Newdgate's proposal was not only war, but war throughout all time. War, he contended, would be impolitic; it was now too late.

On the motion of Mr. Cobden, the debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 5, the adjourned debate was continued. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length against the vote of censure. The debate was again adjourned.

MR. COBDEN ON NON-INTERVENTION.

From the London Times, July 6.

Mr. Cobden has availed himself of a very extraordinary occasion to give us a really new chapter on his standing theme of non-intervention. It is not often that a man is so fortunate in being able to produce an old friend with an entirely new face. On former occasions Mr. Cobden has had to proscribe great wars and little wars entered into in behalf of our neighbors, or combinations successfully made against the liberty and interests of nations, or proceedings, not always orderly, for the preservation of public order. The present instance falls under none of these heads. In order to carry out an idea, not exactly dynastic, as Mr. Cobden puts it, but rather as to what Denmark ought to be, or what ought to be Denmark, we and certain other powers, twelve years ago, agreed to recognize a certain disposition of two provinces containing near a million inhabitants, without asking their leave, without waiting to see how they would like it when the time came, without consulting the Diet, which had unquestionable rights in one of them, and without considering the change of circumstances, of sovereigns, of opinions, of international relations, that might possibly occur in a very few years. One has only to glance at the history of Europe since 1852 to feel the rashness of an engagement that might possibly come due under circumstances so very different from those of its own date. For example, one of the signataries has in the interval forcibly dispossessed another of a province and population far more important, and bound by a much stronger tie, than those under question. The treaty was, of course, contrary to the first principles of non-intervention, even though it confined itself to a barren and ineffective recognition. As to all that has happened since, and all that our Government has done to obtain effect for the treaty, Mr. Cobden delights to picture Her Majesty's Government at their wits' end for arguments and persuasion, baffled, cheated, scouted, insulted, slighted and eventually left altogether out of the question. He describes the case to the full as bad as Mr. Disraeli, or Gen. Peel, or any other partisan on that side. His moral is that they are rightly served for interfering. They took part in a street quarrel; so mud from the gutter and stones from the road are their just recompense. Parliament and all England share their sense of humiliation. They have had to hawk about their whining petitions at every Court in Europe, and have had the door slammed in their faces. Mr. Cobden's own cheeks tingle with shame, but reason comes to his aid, and he is glad of it. It is a caution to the country never to interfere again, and Mr. Cobden boldly calls it the last interference. As far as we are concerned, he says, the result is ridiculous rather than disastrous, and Denmark only suffers what small States, especially small Continental States, always have suffered, and will suffer, through their habit of attempting to drag larger States into their quarrels. Thus, as respects the "snub" suffered by this country, Mr. Cobden agrees with the resolution, but he does not think our influence lowered, for that influence, he says, will always be in proportion to our power. Nor does he think the securities of peace diminished. On the contrary, he thinks that the more it is known that England will not go to war, and that other countries will hold themselves at liberty to fly from their engagements as soon as they become troublesome, the less will weak States presume on foreign aid, and the more pains will they take to settle their own affairs.

No doubt the whole story tells much against intervention, or, at least, against ready, rash and careless intervention. It was a folly to imagine that the agreement of half-a-dozen courts to recognise a particular personal claim many years before the occasion might arise could overcome all the difficulties already great enough to suggest such a proceeding. Mr. Cobden then brings out very forcibly that the practice of gratuitous interference defeats itself, by multiplying its burdens, by drawing on its resources, and diminishing its available power. If a man will persist in making himself surety for everybody who asks him, the time will arrive when his name will be good for nothing, and his friends will turn round on him for having encouraged them in foolish speculation. With 80,000 men in India, or in our Indian reserves; with 15,000 men doing for the Canadians what they are perfectly able to do for themselves; with 10,000 fighting somebody's battle in New-Zealand, and raising a vested interest in rebellion; with forces in Japan, at the Cape of Good Hope, and a dozen other stations, we are not in a condition to enter the field against States which keep immense standing armies at home, ready to start on any errand at an hour's warning. It is the happy result of our insular position that we do not require one per cent. of our population to be always under arms at our own doors. We are all but unapproachable; indeed, quite so, as far as we know at present. So we have no need to interfere with the quarrels of our neighbors; no actual need. Had we even left the French revolutionists to manage their own affairs in 1793, we have no reason to believe that it would have been worse for Europe in the end. So far all is plain. Nothing is so perilous or so insecure in its results as interference, either armed or looking to force. Witness this very Treaty of 1852, which has done nobody any good.

Such lessons, however, if properly considered, lead rather to the adoption of a deep principle of action than to an outward rule. It is as in private affairs; the man who, for the best reasons, and after the most painful experience, resolves not to lend money, or not to guarantee character, or not to forward an application to a patron, may find himself irresistibly called on to break his own law. Does Mr. Cobden think that in this country it will ever be as the laws of the Medes and Persians, never to assist a neighbor by advice, by negotiation, or by arms? We may be more careful for the future; we may gather this jewel from our present adversity; we may have to thank Mr. Cobden for driving home this lesson; but we can never be sure that events will not take place of a nature to disturb our calculations and weaken our resolves. If it were possible for England to make a resolution never to interfere, however strong the appeal to our neighborly feelings or our common humanity, and, still further, to keep that resolution for a considerable time, that abstinence would itself create a self-confidence and security that might break down under temptation. Our present immunity from European wars itself leads us to engage in unnecessary and costly quarrels many thousand miles from home; and, if we were enabled to draw our soldiers home, we should probably soon feel a growing desire to meddle with Continental politics. It is almost impossible to foresee whence the next disturbance will come, and what will be its characteristic principles. It may be a war for an idea; it may be a religious crusade; it may be conquest; it may be legitimacy and order; it may be anarchy; nobody can tell. Five years ago nobody in the United States could have imagined the state of things which now seems as if it never would come to an end. A resolution at that time against civil war would, indeed, have been wise, had there been hope of its observance. But evils are not avoided till they are known, and wisdom requires the light of experience. We trust to be sadder and wiser in consequence of our present humiliation. Henceforth let us give up, if possible, the thankless labors and empty honors of gratuitous interference. Let us look at home, if we want something to do, and leave States to choose their own sovereigns, nationalities to assert their independence if they please, and Governments to reduce their rebellious subjects if they can. Had we kept our own house in better order, and cared more for those that belonged to us, we should not now see half Ireland on the move, and supplying daily hetacombs to the demon of civil war. Mr. Cobden is never better employed than in counting the sacrifices we make for points of honor, for national Quixotism, for ideas, for colonial glory for the "dominion" of the sea, for the balance of power, and for no cause whatever. But to lay down a rule is not so easy. We are too free to be bound by rigid laws, even self-imposed. We must leave ourselves at liberty to act always as we think best, but in order to act wisely we must store up the lessons of experience taught by our successes, and still more those taught by our many failures, such as this untoward Schleswig-Holstein Treaty and negotiations.

THE SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From the London Times, July 5.

Yesterday afternoon, as the hour approached at which the House of Commons was to assemble, an extraordinary amount of excitement prevailed in the immediate neighborhood of the House, indicative of the interest taken out of doors in the impending debate, and reminding one of the gatherings in that quarter during the party struggle which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill. A great crowd of people had collected in Palace-yard to see the members enter the House, and they did not disperse until towards 9 o'clock. The arrival of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Disraeli was watched with eager curiosity. The leader of the Opposition made his appearance towards half-past 4, in an open carriage. He was soon recognized by the crowd, and received a few cheers as he passed, but faint in comparison with those with which Lord Palmerston was greeted on his arrival about a quarter of an hour later. The Premier, who was in a close carriage, had been recognized in Parliament-street, and the cheers which his appearance drew forth there were heard in Palace-yard, and became louder as he approached the House. Mr. Gladstone leaned back in his carriage, as if to avoid notice, and so passed into the House almost wholly unobserved. In the half-hour from 4¼ o'clock, the members arrived in great numbers. As Mr. Disraeli presented himself to speak, which he did about 4¾ o'clock, the House presented an extraordinary spectacle, resembling in its crowded state and in the prevailing excitement, more the eve of a division after some great party struggle than the commencement of a debate. In the body of the House every available seat was occupied, and the members who had arrived late crowded the side galleries, or stood in groups below the bar. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Grey, Lord Llanover, Earl Powis, Lord Houghton and Mr. Justice Shee sat in the part of the House immediately over the clock assigned to distinguished strangers, and in the seats below the bar, on either side of the entrance, were Earl Russell, the Poet Tennyson, the Duke of Argyle, the Bishop of Oxford, and many other persons of note. Both the speaker's and strangers' galleries were crowded during the night, and scores who had orders for the one or the other waited in the adjoining lobbies in the hope of being admitted.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

AN IRISHMAN BEARDS LORD GREY.

On the 5th inst., a very extraordinary scene took place before the Lords' Committee to whom had been referred the Belfast Improvement Bill. In 1855 a suit was instituted by the Attorney-General for Ireland, at the relation of Mr. John Rea, solicitor, against certain members of the Belfast Corporation, for having exceeded their borrowing powers, and the Lord Chancellor declared the defendants responsible for the sums overborrowed, amounting altogether to £183,000. Since that time several attempts have been made by the corporation and its friends to obtain the consent of their opponents, who are all of the Liberal party, to a bill of indemnity, but Mr. Rea and those who act with him have declared that, inasmuch as the corporation has hitherto been exclusively in the hands of the Tories, who have used their influence to disfranchise their opponents, the only terms on which they will consent to an Indemnity Bill are the complete polical reorganization of the town council, to be followed, as they confidently assert it will, by the return of Liberal representatives for many of the constituencies in Ulster that now return Conservatives. Several bills introduced into Parliament to legalize the excessive expenditure have been vigorously opposed by the Liberals; and up to this time not less than £30,000 has been spent on either side, in a contest which has now lasted over nine years. In 1862 the matters in dispute were submitted to arbitration, the Right Hon. the Colonial Minister, who was the Chief Secretary for Ireland, acting as umpire, and a bill was introduced during the present session, and passed through the Commons, confirming the award, on condition that a public bill should be introduced to prevent, if possible, the further disfranchisement of Liberal ratepayers, and to remedy the other grievances complained of. The public bill introduced by Sir Hugh Cairns being considered wholly inadequate, no fewer than five petitions were presented to the House of Lords against the Private Indemnity Bill, and referred to a committee, consisting of Earl Grey (chairman), Lords Nelson, Rivers, Wrottesley, and Melville.

When the committee met,

Mr. Brewster, Q. C., (of the Irish bar,) objected to the opponents being heard, on the ground that they were parties to and were bound by the award.

Mr. Phinn, Q. C., Mr. Forsythe, Q. C., and Mr. Austin argued that their clients, Mr. John F. Ferguson, D. L., Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and others had not signed the deed of submission, and that Mr. Rea, who did sign it as relator in the Chancery suit, had no power to bind them.

Mr. McKenna, who appeared on behalf of the 40,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Belfast, was heard on the same side.

Mr. Rea claimed to be heard, but

The Chairman declined, as he was a party to the submission.

The room having been cleared the committee deliberated, and when the parties were again admitted the Chairman said they were of opinion that the arbitrators had heard the case fully, and that they would not hear any objections to the award.

Mr. Rea.—I must now respectfully claim my right as relator in the Chancery suit to read my petition, and then if your Lordships order me to retire I will do so. I refused £20,000 in order that I might appear before the Lords' Committee, and you will not be doing me justice if you refuse to hear my petition. It is quite possible for me to exaggerate the respect I have for the five peers of the realm who compose this committee, and I consider it a great privilege to have suffered for ten years to be allowed to address them.

Lord Grey.—Mr. Rea, your petition is before us, and we have looked at it. We think that is quite sufficient.

Mr. Rea.—It must be read either by the clerk or by myself. You are bound on your oaths as peers to enter it as read on the minutes. Witnesses must also be produced to prove the deed of submission, for I do not admit I signed it.

Earl Grey.—I must insist on your being silent.

Mr. Rea.—And I must insist on your removing me by force from the room.

Earl Grey.—You must withdraw.

Mr. Rea.—I will not withdraw voluntarily.

Earl Grey.—We must make you withdraw.

Mr. Rea—I am a subject of Her Majesty, and a belted earl shall not tyrannize over me. It is an act of tyranny, for which I will hold you answerable. I impute no improper motives to you. I will only be removed by force; but a formal assault will be quite sufficient. I got myself dragged from the House of Commons because I thought the Lords' Committee would hear me. It is illegal to remove me except by the officers of the House. I did not expect that Earl Grey's son would outrage the laws of the Constitution, after his father saving England from a revolution; and I hope Earl Nelson, for the sake of the name he bears, will prevent this outrage. The police have no more right to remove me than a Frenchman has to drag him from the deck of an English man-of-war.

Two policemen were then brought in and caught hold of Mr. Rea, who then went quietly with them out of the room.

The bill then passed through committee.

Mr. M'Kenna said he hoped their Lordships would make some suggestion in their report by which 40,000 men, whose cause they had not heard, would be made to keep the peace, for he would feel bound to tell them that they had been aggrieved and were the victims of injustice.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

BREAKFAST TO THE OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the London Star, July 5.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the eighty-eighth anniversary of American Independence, a number of Americans entertained at breakfast, in St. James' Hall, Capt. Wheeler and Engineer Cushman, of the *Kearsarge*. Although the presence of these officers in London was not known until late in the evening before there was a considerable company present and much enthusiasm manifested. Among those present were, the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, United States Minister to Denmark; Capt. Boyd, United States Marine Corps; C. E. Wilson, Secretary of Legation, London; Henry T. Parker, of Boston; A. B. Childs, Dr. Whitney, Dr. Ballard, C. L. Derby, of New-York; B. F. Brown, of Boston; R. Hunting, New-York; W. J. Valentine, of Maine; G. W. Belding, B. Moran, Henry B. Adams, C. F. Dennet, of Boston; A. G. Grant, of Ohio; M. D. Conway, of Boston, and others.

When the excellent breakfast had been attended to, the Chairman, C. E. Wilson, Esq., proposed the health of the President of the United States, whose name was received with nine cheers. Hon. Mr. Wood responded to this. He said the President was emphatically, as the Chairman pronounced him, an honest man. To a great extent unfamiliar with political life when he entered upon his present duties, and with a task of greater difficulty than that allotted to most men, he had advanced step by step to the heart of the great issue in America—which was the completion of the work that we now see was but partially done in 1776, [applause,] for, by an unfortunate omission, Slavery was in that day still allowed to live by the very men who declared that all men are created free and equal. It was only because she was permitted to import slaves a few years longer that South Carolina agreed to enter the Union. All could imagine the joy that "Old Abe," in his trying labors, would have when news of the great events which had recently happened [loud cheers] arrived in Washington.

The second toast was "The Queen of England," whose name was received with loud cheers.

The third was "The Navy of the United States—[long-continued cheers]—we greet its representatives on our national anniversary with a nation's gratitude."

Capt. Wheeler, well known as the manager of the guns in the late conflict with the *Alabama*, said that he knew more about fighting than about making speeches; but he thanked them, and congratulated them on the event that had so gladdened the hearts of all loyal Americans.

The Chairman said: We have here that wicked man who was accused, and justly, of having laid chains over the sides of the *Kearsage* to protect her boilers and engines.

Mr. Cushman rose amidst applause, and said that the plan they had adopted was one that had been recommended by Capt. Thornton, at New-Orleans, and had at that city saved all the vessels from being sunk. The *Alabama* only struck that chain cable once (in his opinion—others on board said twice;) but he would like to have more of the pirates come out and try if they could do any better.

The next toast was, "The armies of the United States—God—Grant—Victory."

Mr. Conway was called upon to respond to this. He said that he believed that under God was Grant, and under Grant would be victory. Born upon the new historic battle-fields on the Rappahannock, he had studied for many years the great wrong which was now struggling for the mastery of the New World. He had much reason to believe that God was setting Himself against Slavery, and he could esteem nothing a real victory that did not utterly crush and extirpate Slavery. [Loud cheers.] We had already paid a great price—let us demand the only fair compensation—an entirely free and just Republic.

The Chairman said he was from Illinois and was proud of the State that had been foremost in the war—that had given to America Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. [Great cheers.] He read the next toast, "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

A storm of cheers greeted Henry T. Parker, Esq., of Boston, as he arose to respond to this. He said that a few years ago when the United States Government was guilty of certain base compromises with Slavery, he could not have cordially responded to this toast, but now he could and did with his whole heart and soul. He was proud that Massachusetts had ever been in the thick of the noble struggle for this high cause. He believed that this was the most infernal rebellion since that of Lucifer, and that this rebellion would be hurled to as great a depth as that archangel and his hosts.

"Our Friends in England, God bless them!" "The Memory of Washington Wilks," "The Friendly Press in England," "The British Army and Navy Club," "The Health of the American Minister in England," were subsequently drunk, and responses made by Capt. Boyle, James Beales, Esq., A. A. Grant, Esq., and Robert Hunting, Esq.

B. F. Broun, Esq., of Boston, sang several patriotic songs. A lady (Madame Hepburn) sent to Capt. Winslow, supposing that he would be present, a beautiful breast-pin, the design being a hand holding a dagger, with wristlet of pearl and turquoise, and with the scription: "To our gallant Capt. Winslow, from his sincere friend, a loyal subject of the United States, and a native Georgian."

The meeting was a very interesting and enthusiastic one, and passed off pleasantly in every respect. In the evening a largely-attended reception at the residence of the American Minister closed the festivities of the day.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

The following letter appears in the London *Times* of July 16:

Having just returned from Cherbourg, the following account of the *Kearsarge*, and the damage done to her in her late engagement, may prove of some interest to your naval readers:

The *Kearsage* is a vessel of 1,030 tons, and lies very low in the water. Her armament consists of two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders, and one rifle 30-pounder, which she carries on her top gallant forecastle. Her engines are of 300-horse power, working up to 1,200, having fourteen furnaces, the staff of which consists of 36 strokes, five engineers, and one chief engineer, and I never witnessed engines in more perfect and compact order, or kept more beautifully clean. Her two Dahlgrens throw shell and hollow shot of 138lbs. The gun weighs eight tons, and, owing to the simplicity of the carriage and its slide, is most easily worked. Her officers and crew consist in all of 160 men. She is very lightly rigged, spars very small, and carries her boats very high above her bulwarks. Her speed is very great, having steamed 13 knots for 48 hours consecutively, and her chief engineer informed me he has got 16 knots out of her. When I boarded her I found she had no armour plates or protection of any kind beyond having used her chain cable about 70 fathoms on each side in the wake of the engines, stopped up and down to eye-bolts driven in outside the ship, and covered over by very thin planking. I found she had had some eight shots in her hull. Two had struck this on her starboard side, and had merely broken the links, but had not penetrated. A shell (3) had entered her starboard main chains, and exploded close to the 11-inch gun, but only wounding three men, one since dead; one (4) shot took off the top of her hurricane house, over the engine-room, carrying away her port dead eye in the main rigging. A shot (5) struck her inboard, near the main mast, on the port side, passing outboard, and doing but little damage. A shot (6) struck her under the starboard counter, merely starting a deck plank. A shell (7) struck and now remains two feet above water in her stern post, which they have merely covered over with a piece of painted canvass; and this is all the damage done to her, beyond three shots through her funnel, and her rigging cut up a little aloft. She has not been into dock, nor does she require it, and need never have gone into port for repairs, so little effect has the *Alabama's* fire had on her. The following account of the action I heard from an old friend, a French Captain, who witnessed every manœuvre from the centre fort of the breakwater; but I must premise by saying that a very strong feeling existed against the Northerners at Cherbourg during the late naval engagement. The *Kearsarge* some days previously entered at the east end of the breakwater, and passed through the west end without anchoring, the *Alabama* being then at anchor, and any one could see her outside protection. On the evening of Sunday the *Alabama* steamed straight out towards her enemy, who steamed down in tack, with the evident intention of forcing the *Alabama* to attack her on her starboard side, and kept that side toward her the whole action, working round in circles. The *Alabama's* fire was very fast, but very bad, shots going over and over her antagonist, and her shells seemed not to explode. Not so the *Kearsarge*; nearly every shot told, and they saw terrific explosions from her shells, splinters being plainly visible. The fight in this way lasted one hour and ten minutes, when the *Alabama* struck her flag. To their astonishment they saw the *Kearsarge* fire four or five shots after the ship had struck. The *Kearsarge* then steamed past the *Alabama* and remained astern, not even lowering a boat till she was in the act of sinking, and it was exactly eighteen minutes from the time the last shot was fired till she sank. The average speed was eight knots during the action. Such is my friend's account. On conversing with the wounded men we heard that the *Alabama* was very leaky and sadly required caulking—obliged to use the pumps even at anchor; that her powder was very bad and damp, a quantity of which they threw overboard; that the fuses to her shells were much the same, and had proved so on former occasions; and that after the first shot had struck the ship she made a quantity of water. The officers of the *Kearsarge* state they at once lowered their boats and saved seventy-one men. One French pilot-boat saved nine, and another two men, and the rest the *Deerhound* saved. In justice to them, I must say that every question was replied to; that we were received in the most courteous and friendly manner, and everything thrown open for our inspection; and there can be but one opinion—the *Kearsarge* did her work most efficiently, and now remains in the same efficient state.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. SAUMAREZ, Captain, R. N.
The Firs, St. Laurence, Jersey, June 30.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The *Times*, of Monday, says: "The programme for debate is a matter not always in the hands of either Government or Opposition. Any independent member may throw himself athwart the battle field and compel the fight to take his course. It was the wish of her Majesty's Ministers to meet Mr. Disraeli's resolution with a decided negative, but Mr. Kinglake unexpectedly occupied the ground with a resolution which raised a new issue. Here were thus, therefore, two distinct questions before the House. Mr. Kinglake was accordingly urged to withdraw his amendment, in order to leave the Government the exclusive command of a reply to be made to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Kinglake would not give way. It is needless to observe that this is really a question of confidence, and so understood by both supporters and opponents of her Majesty's Government."

FRANCE.

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for an article by M. Geroult, and published June 30, entitled "The Programme of the English Cabinet."

The Emperor invited Baron Von Buest to breakfast at Fontainebleau on July 3. His Excellency dined with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Sunday.

The *Temps & Patrie* publish a communication from the Prussian Embassy in Paris, declaring the diplomatic correspondence which appeared in the *Morning Post* to be entirely unfounded. The communication also states that Count Von Goltz had received a note which purported to be addressed to him by Herr Von Bismark.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at Fontainebleau, on July 2.

A telegram from Tunis, of June 27, says: "The Bey of Tunis has sent 4,000 soldiers against the insurgents. According to accounts the Tunis insurrection has had no connection with that of the Algerian tribes."

Advices from Cuba and San Domingo state that nothing of importance had occurred there.

The *Pays* says: "Denmark would gain nothing by the success of the Tories. We doubt the success of the Tories, and may add that we do not desire it. Everything throws the Tories into the arms of the Powers personifying in Europe the old right of despotism. The Whigs have not always done justice to the Imperial Government, but reflection and time cannot fail to bring the English Government and people to a more equitable appreciation of the past. They will understand that everything draws England toward France, as France is drawn toward England. France, calling to mind that she sustained alone the war in Italy, that she could not determine England to make any effort in favor of Poland, and remained alone in Mexico, could not abandon her neutrality in the question of the Duchies without being sure that England would remain with her, under any circumstances, to the close of the war, and that she would resolutely and frankly second us until the day when satisfied honor would allow the signing of peace."

The Paris Bourse was steady on Monday, Rentes closing at 66f. 15c.

Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, was entertained at dinner on Thursday in Paris by the Americans residing there. A collection was made by the Surgeon to erect a monument to the memory of the Federal sailor who died of his wounds at Cherbourg. The other two wounded are recovering.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Oesterreichsche Zeitung* of July 3, says: "The note of Herr Von Bismark to Count Von Goltz, published in the London *Morning Post*, is purely apocryphal and unquestionably an invention. On the succession question Austria is pledged to no claimant, and has entered into no engagements toward Russia."

The following telegram received by the Russian Ambassador, July 3, was forwarded to Mr. Reuter's office by His Excellency:

CARLSBAD, July 3.

Your Excellency is expressly authorized to declare that the two Prussian dispatches on the "Holy Alliance," published by the London *Morning Post*, are purely invented. No such document nor anything similar exists. BISMARK.

RUSSIA AND HOLLAND.

A telegram from Kissingen of July 4, says: "The Emperor of Russia and the Czarewitch on leaving Kissingen are to pay a visit of several day's duration to the King of Holland, at the Hague, after which the Czarewitch will visit Scheveningen, where he will remain some weeks sea-bathing."

THE DANISH WAR.

A telegram from Copenhagen of June 30, says: "The Danes have withdrawn beyond Hörup-Hav skirmishing during the retreat. No further pursuit occurred, and they reached Vollerup in good order at noon yesterday, where they have since embarked."

A telegram of July 2, says: The loss of the Danes in the retreat from Alsen is officially stated to amount to from 2,500 to 3,000 men, most of whom being killed and wounded; among them are 81 officers. The remainder of the troops and the war material are now being brought away from Alsen. Very considerable contributions have been imposed upon the inhabitants of Jutland.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration. The Danish inhabitants and officials have been ordered to obey the Prussian authorities, to whom the customs dues and the revenues derived from other sources, are to be handed over.

Gen. Steinmann left Copenhagen June 30, when the shipping of the remainder of the war material was continued.

The Paris journals publish intelligence stating that the Prussians and Austrians are increasing the number of their troops in the Duchies. It is asserted that Prussia intends successively taking possession of all the islands in the Archipelago, and afterward endeavoring to attack the enemy in Copenhagen itself.

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG.

A telegram from Kiel of July 3, says:

"The Duke of Augustenburg received the address of the select committee of the Schleswig-Holstein Associations to-day. In his reply he said that it was to be hoped that a division of Schleswig had been prevented by the active proceedings of the German Powers. He also expressed a hope that the claims put forward by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg would not defer the time when he, the Duke of Augustenburg, would be able to lead the Duchies against the common enemy. His Highness concluded: The interests of Germany and the welfare of the country demand a speedy settlement of public affairs on a firm basis. I may hope that the country will enable me to fulfill its obligations toward Germany, and to uphold the relations with that Power which will in future be our most effectual protection against Denmark."

A telegram from Randers, of July 3, says:

"A reconnoitering force from the Eighth Hussars and the Fiftieth Infantry Regiment drove back a party of Danes who had crossed the Limfjord. Sixty prisoners were taken, of whom thirty are wounded. The Prussian loss was inconsiderable."

A telegram from Stralsund, of July 4, says:

"At 5 P. M. yesterday, two Danish war ships—the *Fordenskiold*, 34, and *Schleswig*, 12—approached within 3,000 paces of the Island of Rugen and the peninsula of Wittow, for the purpose of reconnoitering the coast. Two Prussian companies and a rifled battery occupied Bronske. While the Danes were passing the Prussian guns fired twenty shells, seven of which perceptibly struck the Danish vessels. The Danes withdrew, and at 10 P. M. were seen to the east of Arcona."

The *Abendpost* (Vienna paper) publishes a dispatch of Count Rechberg, dated Carlsbad, June 24, to the Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, St. Petersburgh and Stockholm. This dispatch recapitulates all the proceedings of the Conference, in order to prove that Denmark is alone responsible for its failure, she having rejected the last proposition of the neutral Powers.

A dispatch from Sonderborg says:

"At the partial clearance of the battle-field on the 30th ult., 400 Swedish volunteers were discovered, to whom no quarter was given."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Thursday, June 9.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has defeated one of his brothers, who has fled into British territory. The Ameer is now marching against his other brothers.

Exchange on London, 2s. 1d.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, of May 23, says:

"Chang-Chow-Foo has been taken by Major Gordon. Tangyan has fallen."

THE FALL OF ALSEN.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

ELSINORE, Wednesday, June 29.

Alsen is fallen. Notwithstanding the contrary opinion of persons of the highest authority, I have always expressed my conviction that after the loss of Dybböl the position of the island was untenable; and to-day's news could not find me unprepared or cause me any surprise. We have no other accounts of the event than such as are supplied by hasty and obscure telegrams, and these will in all probability have reached London as early as we received them. My knowledge of the scene of action may, however, enable me to join together these crude and disconnected dispatches into a continuous and circumstantial narrative.

It was naturally to be expected that upon the breaking out of fresh hostilities, the war in Denmark should be carried on with the utmost vigor on the part of the Austro-Prussians; partly because their valor, bottled up for nearly two months' armistice, was ready for an outburst proportionate to the compression; partly, also, because it was of the greatest importance for the German Powers that they should meet any attempt at interference by neutral Powers by an array of *faits accomplis*. They were aware that where there is no longer any room for prevention, few people will venture to propose a cure.

For the first two or three days after the resumption of hostilities the Germans had, however, given no signs of any very extraordinary activity. On the side of Alsen they had limited themselves to a slack and torpid cannonade. Yesterday their fire was reported to have been returned with some spirit by the Danish batteries, whereupon it had ceased altogether. The results on this side were only one killed and one wounded. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, however, yesterday, in the night, the alarm was spread in the Danish camp, and the Prussians were reported to have come over the Als Sund. They had, it appears, thrown three bridges across the strait opposite to Kjoer, at a spot between Rönhave and Ulkeböl Weffermark. They soon mustered on the Alsen side a force which swelled to 26,000 combatants, with cavalry and artillery. I had reckoned that the Danes had some time ago no more than 5,000 men on the island; they had, however, more lately sent reinforcements to all their corps, so that we are told they mustered last night 8,000. No efforts were made, as far as we can make out, to dispute the passage of the Sound. The Danes allowed themselves to be taken by surprise at this juncture in so many other instances, and their enemies threw their bridges over the 1,000 yards of water by the aid of pontoons, which are pushed forward on rails and propelled by steam, agreeably to a new contrivance of their own invention, which enables them to construct a bridge in a few minutes.

Caught almost napping as they were, and soon confronted by superior numbers, the Danes fell back upon Ulkeböl, and showed such good countenance as deserved the highest eulogies of the officer in command, Gen. Steinman. The Eighteenth Regiment, a corps already signalized by brave deeds, is especially mentioned as having behaved with the utmost presence of mind and intrepidity.

The ground upon which the first encounter took place consists of a peninsular in the shape of an isosceles triangle, having the isthmus or basis between Södenborg and Ulkeböl, and the apex at Arnkielsöre; the two sides are formed by the shores of the Als Sund and of the Augustenburg Fiord. Placed at the basis, at Ulkeböl, the Danes, ranged on a line not more than an English mile long, were able for some time to keep in check the tide of the overwhelming masses of the enemy; they were driven back, however, and retreating upon Vollerup, they made the best of their way to the woods bearing the names of Söndeskoy and Lambjerg Indtœg, which stretch their skirts to the very edge of that broad sheet of water which is known to us as Hörup-Hav. Towards 9½ o'clock the fight raged at its highest. The loss on both sides in dead and wounded is described as very heavy. By degrees, however, the numerical superiority of the Germans began to tell, and having forced the narrow tongue of land at Ulkeböl, they spread their forces as far as Augustenburg, where the Danish headquarters were, and at 10:40 o'clock they advanced from Augustenburg to Hörup-Hav, pressing on the Danish line at Vollerup. The two hostile columns were thus moving almost in two parallel lines on the same point—the Danes from Ulkeböl, by Vollerup and the woods of Söndeskov and Lambjerg Indtœg, toward Hörup-Hav; the Prussians from Augustenburg and on the borders of Valerup, over Kiitting and Lambjerg, to the same harbor of Hörup-Hav. The loss of Als has been looked forward to as a probable event, even by those who did not consider it inevitable; and the Government had, as I informed you, taken on Saturday last the precaution of sending a good number of transport ships to Hörup-Hav to embark the troops in the event of a reverse, and if it were found practicable. What chances there may be of the ultimate escape of the Danes from the island, we have not yet the means of ascertaining. The two contending armies are running a race to Hörup-Hav, and, although the Danes have taken the shortest road, their enemies seem to have over them the advantage of a large body of cavalry and light artillery. Should even the Danes make the best of their start, and thus outstrip their pursuers, they might be so closely pressed as to find it impossible to embark on the spot. In such an emergency they would have to continue their flight beyond Hörup-Hav, along the water side, by Shovby, down to the narrow, sandy isthmus which joins the little Peninsula of Kegenæs, or Kamæs, to the mainland of the Isle of Alsen, that peninsula which encloses the beautiful sheet of water of Hörup-Hav. The sandy isthmus above mentioned is a mere strip of land made up by the road and by a narrow beach on either side, hardly as broad as the road itself, and it is several yards in lengths. Were the Danes able to reach the isthmus they could defend it against great odds, and their rear could stand their ground on that spot long enough to enable the main body of the fugitives to embark on the southern shore of the peninsula at Sonderby and Osterby. The mouth of Hörup-Hav would soon be in the hands of the Prussians, who, moving on the footsteps of the fugitives, would take possession of the woods of Sonderskov and Lamjberg, Indtæg, and from the skirts of those woods, on the water-edge, they could, even with field batteries, soon prevent the egress of the Danish transports. Should, however, these transports be anchored outside the bay, or should they weigh anchor before the mouth of the bay falls into Prussian hands, there is nothing to hinder the Danes from effecting their escape, and the enemy could, at the utmost, only take those men at the rear on whom would devolve the duty of defending the sandy Isthmus of Kegenæs. A firm faith prevails at the War Office here that the whole of the Danish force will have it in their power to embark, and they look forward to no other loss than that of the dead and wounded. The position seems to me, nevertheless, extremely critical, and if the Danes actually give the Prussians the slip, such a consummation must, at least, be as much ascribed to slowness on the part of the latter as to speed and activity on the part of the former. The Danish troops, however, were not all concentrated at Ulkeböl; several detachments were scattered all over the island, and firing was heard in the direction of Norborg, at the northern extremity of Als, ten or twelve miles at least from the place of embarkation. These, at any rate, will have great difficulty in avoiding death or captivity.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday Evening, June 29.

I found the utmost agitation in the streets of Copenhagen, as I reached town about 7 o'clock this evening. The fall of Als has scarcely created as painful a sensation as was produced by the telegram announcing the result of last night's sitting in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and quoting Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston's words, decisive as to any hopes the Danes might have built on English aid. The Danish army has been giving, even yesterday at Als, proofs of the very sterling stuff it is made of; yet it is impossible it could long bear up against the disheartening consciousness of being left alone in so unfair a field. There is something appalling in the contemplation of the calamities which are impending on this till lately so happy Danish community. The Germans come upon Als in a state of the greatest exasperation, and greater calamities are anticipated for their new conquests than even such as befell the good but stiff-necked Jutlanders. The mutual rancor between the invading armies and the invading people in that unfortunate province, which was hardly kept in check by the terms of an impracticable armistice, threatens now to break forth with redoubled virulence, and there is hardly any doubt as to which of the parties will be the greater sufferer in the contest. Already we hear that the Austro-Prussians are preparing to punish the Jutlanders by the destruction of their growing crops—a piece of brutality of which modern troops can scarcely be thought capable. The Jutlanders, however, associate the name of their present tormentors with that of the undisciplined hordes which laid waste their lands under the Lieutenants of Tilly and Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War, and they expect the worst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times'* City article says:

"There have been symptoms of increased ease in the discount market, but the English funds, in consequence of the uncertainties connected with the Parliamentary contest now in progress, have been inactive."

Consols closed on Monday at 90⅛@¼.

In the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at 4½ ₱ cent.

Virginia Sixes declined 1. United States Fives and Maryland are quoted ex coupons.

The *Aboukir*, from New-Zealand, has brought £28,500.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 5.

All the Stock markets have been quiet—Consols remaining at 90⅛@¼; Confederate Loan, 64@66; French Rentes, 66f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 4 AND 5.

A good business has been transacted, and sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales—6,000 on speculation and export. Prices of American ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. higher than last Friday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JULY 5.

Wheat firm at 2d. higher. Flour dearer. Indian Corn advanced 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ quarter, at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 4.

There was a reaction of 1s. from last week's prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JULY 5.

Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Tea heavy. Tallow quiet at 40s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL, PER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 5—Evening.

Cotton—Sales for two days, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm but unchanged.

Another account gives an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. on American.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market has an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs—The market is upward. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour firmer. Wheat upward; Winter Red, 8s. 3d.@8s. 10d. Corn buoyant and advanced 1s.; mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.

Provisions.—The Provision market is firm; circulars report: Beef firm. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm, with a slight advance. Tallow dull and easier; quoted 40s.@41s.

Produce.—Petroleum dull; refined 2s. 1d.; crude nominal, without sales. Butter; no sales. Ashes, downward at 30s. 6d. for Pots, 33s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars dull. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Resin; no sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal; French 69s.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 5.

Consols closed at 90⅛@90¼ for money.

VERY LATEST PER AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 6.

Information from good authority leads to the belief that the rebel pirate Semmes, with his officers and part of his crew, have obtained the steamer *Rappahannock*, and intend to sail at an early date from some French port. It is stated that they will attack the *Kearsarge*.

[At last accounts the *Rappahannock* was undergoing repairs at Calais.]

—The Danish correspondent of the *Times* furnishes some interesting particulars of the strength of the Danish army at the reopening of the war, which, according to this authority, numbers about 40,000 men, of whom about a quarter are men recently enlisted. It is not known, we are told, who is to be Commander-in-Chief of this force; but it is believed that the former Commander, Gen. Gerlach, will not be continued in that position. Considerable activity is manifested by the Government, and important movements of troops have been made.

—According to the Cologne *Gazette*, the total force of the Prussian troops now in Jutland and the Duchies amounts to fifty-four battalions of Infantry of the Guard and of the Line, two battalions of Chasseurs, two of pioneers, fourteen field batteries, seven siege batteries, three companies of hospital attendants, and seven cavalry regiments, forming an effective force of twenty-nine squadrons—in all 60,000 men at the least.

—Shakespeare costume has been carefully illustrated in a thin imperial octavo which has just appeared at Düsseldorf, under the title of "Shakespeare *Album*: Sämmtliche Costümfiguren aus dem Shakspearefest veranstaltet am 23 April, 1864, von der Künstler-Gesellschaft, 'Malkasten,' in Düsseldorf:" sixty-four subjects, each of the *carte de visite* size, on sixteen leaves, photographed by the brothers Overbeck.

—Renan has a pamphlet in hand entitled "Ma Situation," in which, it is said, he will offer himself as a candidate for the opposition at the next election.

—The Laureate's new poem is at last announced for publication during the month of July, under the title of "Idylls of the Hearth."

—According to *La France*, Prince Napoleon is preparing an account of the lives and writings of the members of the family of Bonaparte.

The Press Correspondents.—We regret the loss of Mr. Swinton's services as a war correspondent. He was one of the ablest and most brilliant writers connected with the army. His descriptions of battles were vivid pen-pictures, which enabled the reader to see the panorama of battle, the disposition of forces, the assault, the victory or the repulse, and almost the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery. His expulsion is a proceeding which will reflect no credit on the officers concerned in it.—*Albany Times & Courier.*

An Army Rambler.—Mr. Wm. Swinton, a reporter for the Times, is the author of a very clever book entitled, *Rambles Among Words*. But Mr. Swinton has been taking too much of such a ramble. As army correspondent he has offended Messrs. Burnside and Meade with his words. It has proved to be the old case of words followed by blows. The Major-General Commanding has exiled our clever rambler from the pleasant society of shot and shell. We presume Mr. Swinton will now exchange the locality of clicking triggers for clicking types, and the thunderings of caissons for those of presses. He has told a great deal of truth about the army, and has told it in a plain Saxon style.—*New-York Leader.*

The Proscribed Correspondents.—Messrs. Wm. Swinton, of the Times, and Kent, of the *Tribune*, have been ordered by Maj.-Gen. Meade, to leave the army. What the particular incorrect statements may have been which they forwarded, is not stated, and we incline to think that in thus sending them off both Gens. Grant and Meade have erred. Mr. Swinton has a reputation as a literary man which no military censure or expulsion can affect. His letters, during the Spring campaign, we consider the best since the war began—clear, full, accurate, and showing a knowledge of the subject treated of by him, such as few correspondents could possess. Mr. Kent is a young man, who recently went out to the army, and in time, would have made his mark as a letter-writer. His loyalty needs no confirmation. We trust that Gens. Grant and Meade will soon deal the rebels such vigorous and well directed blows that the country will feel the shock of their fall without the aid of a pen wielded like Mr. Swinton's.—*Paterson Press.*

War Writers.—We are sorry to lose Mr. Swinton from among the correspondents who have done such inestimable public service as army chroniclers. We esteem him to have been the very best writer and the most reliable reporter among the "gentle Bohemians" with the Army of the Potomac, and believe that it is quite as likely that he has been "banished from roam" for being *too* accurate, as for the reason alleged. We concur with the Times, that in losing Mr. Swinton the public lose one of the most intelligent, impartial and competent of the many correspondents who have given the record of this war to the world. If he had been a little more disposed to pander to the personal vanity and the uneasy jealousy of officers, he might have had a longer career as a correspondent, but it would scarcely have been more honorable to himself or more serviceable to the country.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Volume 4. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

With the success that often rewards persistent effort, Mr. CARLYLE has at last brought both English readers and the English press into a somewhat slavish state of submission to his literary vagaries. They are not only a little blind to his faults, and very kind to his virtues, but in their indiscriminate admiration they seem to have lost all power of distinguishing between these two classes of qualities. Hence his arrogant and insolent treatment of all former laborers in the same track, passes current for honest intrepidity of speech; his tedious and vapid pedantry is accepted for humor, and the "mud volcano" of unsavoring epithets, that bespatters the unfortunate subjects of his wrath, is the outpouring of a righteous indignation to those who regard him as the most finished historian, the profoundest philosopher, and the most nervous writer of the age. There are many, no doubt, not prepared to go to these preposterous lengths, who will look with interest on this new installment of a work that will always command respect as a monument of strenuous labor, however great its misapplication. It embraces about thirteen years of FREDERICK the Great's life, including the Second Silesian War, Ten Years of Peace, and the First Campaign of the Seven Years' War. Just thirty years of a career always eventful in incident remain to be treated of, and these *must* demand at least three additional volumes, and *may*, at the uncertain pleasure of the author, be made to furnish material for a much greater number. The first duty of a historian is to write what will be read. Unless this point is secured everything else goes for nothing. Now, it is perfectly safe to say that a work in seven or eight volumes, of the style and composition of the *History of Frederick*, cannot possibly maintain its place among the standard living literature of the language, but must drift aside, and merely serve in the end to increase the number of the "dry-as-dust sand heaps," "unsifted marine stories," &c., that clog the way of the historical inquirer, and excite the measureless scorn of Mr. CARLYLE himself. For what results from his painful labors, in their dusty regions, that call forth groans so interminable from their self-appointed explorer? Are the materials thus collected used for the construction of a symmetrical work of art; a book, in short, such as the world is always ready to welcome, displaying competent knowledge of its subject, and written with the honest aim of elucidating a portion of the history of the past? Nothing of the kind is to be found in CARLYLE's *Frederick*. It is simply a new tossing about of the contents of those "sad Prussian Repositories," and "dismal Literary Diatribes," in defiance of all human arrangement, and in a spirit so partial and strong in its prepossessions that no student could safely accept its conclusions without a reviewal of the whole mass of authorities. The uncouthness of the form under which the writer's deductions are presented, is too well-known to all readers to need dwelling on, but his utter incompetence to grasp any but the coarsest lights and shades of FREDERICK's character is well illustrated in this volume, where the great King's legal and economic reforms—the measures that gave his realm the strength necessary to support its existence through the awful crisis of a seven years' struggle—are dismissed in two or three pages, as belonging to an "orthodox dismal science" that the writer has no sympathy with, while a closely printed chapter of twenty-two pages is devoted to M. VOLTAIRE's "powerful Jew law-suit," a wretched and obsolete stock-jobbing squabble; and his indecorous relations with his "divine EMILIE" (Madame DU CHATELET) are investigated with equal minuteness in another. In spite of his denunciations of "garbage" and "demon reporters," matter of this kind is not wanting in various portions of the book. Mr. CARLYLE's intellectual position is an unfortunate one. With all the fervor of wrath and stubborn obstinacy of opinion that inspired his countrymen, the old Covenanters, his philosophy has led him far away from their stand-point and their belief in the immediate divine government of the world has given place to mere "inarticulate shriekings" about "the destinies," "the immensities," &c., and with all the passions of a devotee nothing remains for his worship but an empty shrine, where his false gospel of "brute force" is installed, and hymned with uncouth praises of her favorite sons, the Cromwells and Fredericks, whom CARLYLE especially delights to honor; of course, one who formerly wrote so well cannot, even when wilfully perverse, bring out a book without many striking touches of description, graphic bits of character painting, dramatic scenes, &c., and for the sake of these the pages of FREDERICK's life will be turned over by lazy readers, who enjoy the excitement afforded by a good hater; but for one who derives his idea of the Prussian King from CARLYLE's laborious farrago, a thousand will draw their impressions from the brilliant sketch—unfortunately not completed—that MACAULAY has devoted to his life and history. What is clear is often condemned as superficial, and the shallow profound will always have its admirers; but in this case the clamorous and turbulent research of the one writer has produced nothing that need modify the estimate of his hero formed by the other, whose exquisite art in the concealment of art was never more favorably displayed than in this memorable article. Messrs. HARPER's edition of *The Life of Frederick* is favorably distinguished from many American editions by the possession of all the illustrations, military maps, &c., of the English copy and a complete index.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. Part First, Chemical Physics. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, Professor of Chemistry in Kings College, London, &c., from the Third London Edition. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

The work of Prof. MILLER has long been accepted as the standard one on its subject, and succeeding editions have enabled it to keep up with the most advanced researches in natural science. Himself a pupil of his lamented predecessor, Prof. DANIEL, and of Baron LIEBIG, Prof. MILLER has aided in the extension of the study whose present state he chronicles. In *Chemical Physics*, he reviews the forces acting on matter, as heat, electricity, &c., and the laws which govern the combinations and relations of the substances whose natures and properties he investigates in the succeeding divisions of the work. The second of these, *Inorganic Chemistry*, has already been published by Mr. WILEY, and a third, *Organic Chemistry*, will complete the series.

THE FERRY-BOY AND THE FINANCIER. By a Contributor to the *Atlantic*. 12mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.

The *Atlantic*, mentioned in the title, is not the ocean so called, (though that has plenty of compulsory and unwilling "contributors,") but the magazine in whose number for April last was published a specimen chapter of this book, "The First Visit to Washington" of its hero, SALMON P. CHASE. The work itself is a half mythical relation of the youth of that gentleman, where, if facts are in the main adhered to, the dialogues and descriptions must be in a great measure imaginary. There seems to be a demand for works of the kind, and most of our prominent statesmen and military men have been so commemorated. The good taste of this class of books may be doubted, but their popularity is undeniable, and the *Ferry-Boy* is a fair specimen of the style.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE. A Guide to the Knowledge and Discrimination of Disease. By J. M. DA COSTA, M. D., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, and Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This handsome volume forms an important addition to Messrs. LIPPINCOTT's series of standard medical books. Few branches of medical science, so necessary to be studied, have been less written about than Diagnosis, though it lies at the foundation of all professional treatment. The *Principles and Practice of Diagnosis*, by Dr. MARSHALL HALL, which enjoyed great popularity in its day, is probably, with every other work on the subject, superseded by Dr. DA COSTA's elaborate treatise. Some novelties of classification, based on the latest views of the relations of disease, will attract notice, and be accepted as improvements on the older methods of arrangement. The book may be said to exhaust the subject, and if placed in the hands of the student, will enable him to discriminate the often obscure symptoms that perplex the young practitioner when endeavoring to trace them to their source.

GUIDE BOOK OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, AND ITS CONNECTIONS THROUGH THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is the best specimen we know of an American Guide-Book, and the wealthy corporations whose railroads bestride our country "like a Colossus," will, we hope, take pattern by it, and furnish for each section of the United States a similar manual. The New-Jersey Central Railroad, besides its incalculable business value, as the main artery of communication between New-York and the Pennsylvania coal mines, possesses no common attractions for tourists. The far-renowned Delaware Water Gap, and the classic Valley of Wyoming, are only a sample of the natural beauties brought to our immediate vicinity by its course. These and many other less generally known scenes, of equal attractions, are represented in the elegant illustrations of this volume. It also contains much valuable information respecting the production of coal and iron, the great staple industries of the country traversed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

WAX FLOWERS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM—With New Methods of Sheeting Wax, Moulding Fruits, &c. 12mo.

SKELETON LEAVES AND PHANTOM FLOWERS. A Complete and Practical Treatise on the Production of these Beautiful Transformations, with Directions for Preserving Natural Flowers. 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

These handsomely got up volumes may well be mentioned together, as the tendency of both of them is to encourage a loving study of nature. In the one case with the view of rivaling it, or rather of perpetuating its evanescent beauties; and, on the other, to develop by skillful manipulation the mysteries of adaptation and construction that are hidden from the ordinary observer. They are both fully illustrated with cuts serving to elucidate all the processes described in the letter press, and are produced in a style of typographical elegance that renders them fitting presents to those chief encouragers of such tasteful pursuits—the ladies—for whose instruction they are chiefly intended.

HAUNTED HEARTS. By the author of "The Lamplighter." 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Miss CUMMINGS has achieved a success in the present volume. It has developed in her the possession of new talents, distinguished, as it is, by a different style of treatment and a wider range of character and incident than that employed in the "Lamplighter." New-Jersey, in the later colonial period of its history, is the scene of the series of events, sombre and thrilling in their nature, giving rise to a plot that appeals forcibly to the springs of romantic interest in every reader. The antique tone of the dialogue and descriptive sketches of manners, &c., are all in true artistic keeping, and testify to the writer's skill in the delineation of the past while the characters display the ever-living truth of the present.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND MISS MULOCH—JANE EYRE—VILLETTE—SHIRLEY—JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN—LIFE FOR A LIFE—Each in 1 volume, 12mo. New-York: GEO. W. CARLETON.

These elegant library editions, brought out with Mr. CARLETON's usual good taste, testify to the continued desire that exists to procure the writings of Miss BRONTE in a form more permanent than that usually awarded to works of fiction. No novels had ever greater effect on cotemporary literature than *Jane Eyre* and its companions; their influence is perceptible in every romance that issues from the press, and their gifted author is installed among the classics of the language.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR 1864. By GUIDO FURMAN, M. D. 18mo. New-York: E. O. JENKINS.

This valuable little manual furnishes the only authentic record of the regularly educated medical gentlemen of the City that exists. Its consequent importance in a community where quackery is so rife, need not be insisted on, but it also abounds in reliable statistical information respecting the hospitals, colleges and other medical institutions of the City and State, containing much that may be of vital interest to every one, and is accessible in no other shape.

MEMORIAL OF DR. BIRD WILSON, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By W. WHITE BIRNSON, A. M. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Though a Pennsylvanian by family ties, thirty years of professional life connected indissolubly Dr. BIRD WILSON's name with New-York. This memorial of his career and services in the church of his love will be welcome to all who shared his ministrations. It is adorned with a fine photographic likeness from the life.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81.. C.	103	300	Erie Railway.....	113
38,000	do.........	102⅞	1000	do...........	113¼
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	103	100	do..........b5	113⅜
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	103⅞	700	do...........	113⅛
25,000	do...........	104	300	do.........b10	113¾
31,000	do...........	103¾	100	do.........b30	115¼
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug...	104¼	100	Erie Railway Pr..	113
			50	do...........	112⅞
15,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94¼	300	Hud. Riv. R......	127
10,000	do...........	94⅛	1000	Reading R.......	130¼
5,000	La. State 6s....	72	1500	do...........	130⅛
3,000	Cal. State 7s....	165	1000	do.........b30	133
1,000	do...........	164	400	do...........	131
1,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	57⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R......	134
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅝	50	M. S. & N. I. R....	83
30,000	do...........	48¼	100	do...........	82⅛
6,000	Erie 3d M. B...	127	200	do..........c	82¼
4,500	B.,N.Y. & E. 1st	116	800	do...........	83
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100	do...........	83⅛
	1st M..........	128	200	do.........b30	85
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	132	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip..e-d	125
5,000	C.&N.W.1stM.c	103	100	do...........	124⅛
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	110	200	do...........	124⅞
3,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	117	300	do...........	124¼
200	Canton Co.......	35	100	do.........b15	125
200	do...........	34¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	107⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	61⅛	200	do.........b10	108
200	do...........	61⅞	200	do...........	107¾
50	Quicksilv. Min....	73	200	do.........b30	109¾
50	Minn. Min. Co....	37	300	do.........b10	108⅛
100	Mariposa M. Co...	41⅛	100	Chic. & N. W......	51
200	do...........	41¾	300	do...........	50¾
50	do...........	42	150	do.........b30	52⅛
300	do.........b10	42	300	Chi.&N.W.Pref...	86¼
50	Copake Iron M....	6¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R..c	109
100	do...........	6⅛	100	do...........	109¾
600	N. Y. Central.....	132¼	700	do...........	109⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R......	87	18	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
100	H. & St. J. R ...c	35	400	Cleve. & Tol. R...	135
100	Han. & St. J. Pr.·c	52			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...s3	113¼	200	Hudson Riv. R...c	127¾
200	do...........	113¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.....e-d	125⅛
100	do...........	113⅜	100	do...........	125¼
300	do...........	113¼	200	do..........c	125
100	do..........s3	113⅛	200	do...........	125
100	do..........c	113⅛	100	do...........	125⅛
100	do...........	113¼	200	do.........b3	125⅞
100	do..........s5	113⅛	200	do.........b3	125¼
100	do..........b5	113⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts.. c	107⅛
100	do..........c	113⅛	100	do ....bnw	108
100	do..........s3	113¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R...c	109⅜
300	Reading R.......c	131¼	200	do...........	109⅜
200	do..........s3	131⅜	100	do..........c	109⅞
300	do..........s3	131⅛	200	Canton Co........c	35
200	do...........	131⅛	100	do...........	35¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R..c	83	100	Cumb. Coal Co...c	62⅛
200	do.........b3	83¼	100	Quick. Min. Co.s3	74⅝
200	do..........c	83	100	Mariposa M. Co....	42
100	do.........b3	83⅛	500	do..........s3	42
500	do..........c	82⅞			

MONDAY, July 18—A. M.

The past week has been one of extraordinary stringency in the Money market, and of extreme depression in general business, especially in Gold, Exchange, Produce and Merchandise. The vigorous efforts of the Banks to concentrate their resources and strengthen their position, in view of the anticipated demands from the Government, made Money unusually scarce and dear for speculative purposes, which circumstances, in turn, served to bring down the premium on Gold, and reduce the prices current for the necessaries and luxuries of life, whether of domestic or foreign production. The foreign trade of the port during the week was to a fair average in the line of imports, and was quite liberal in the way of exports. The free reshipment of foreign goods—such as sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, hemp, hides, &c.—from the over-crowded public stores and bonded warehouses of this City and vicinity, (which will appear more distinctly in the next return,) while rendering foreign exchange abundant, tended to lessen the demand for Gold to pay duties, and for Money, to carry through the dullest season of the year the enormous stocks of imported merchandise now here awaiting a remunerative market.

In reference to the financial applications of the Government, and the ability and disposition of the Associated Banks to meet them, it was stated on Saturday afternoon that the Banks had formally apprised Secretary FESSENDEN of their readiness to loan the Government $50,000,000, either directly on gold-bearing Bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay in greenbacks for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, and asking the Secretary to extend the time for the payment of each separate installment as far as compatible with his authority and necessities. It was also stated that a new Committee had been appointed to arrange the terms and conditions of the loan with Mr. FESSENDEN. This committee was likewise represented as having been, up to a late hour in the evening, in consultation with the Secretary on the details of the loan business.

Secretary FESSENDEN was to have returned to the Capital on Saturday night.

Money was rather less stringent on Saturday. Call loans to stock-brokers were negotiable on somewhat easier terms. Speculators in produce and merchandise, however, found no positive relaxation in the market, but, on the contrary, very decided reluctance on the part of lenders to make any fresh advances to them, unless at extreme rates. Collaterals were closely scrutinized.

Gold closed on Friday evening at 250, and on Saturday was worked up to 258½, but was not in much request, save for Custom-house purposes, and by 4 o'clock it had again receded to 255, closing at the evening Exchange as low as 253½. Sterling Exchange was quoted from 280 back to 272@275 in currency, with a rather limited inquiry. The day's exports of Specie amounted to only $252,313, of which the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, took out $245,563.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK, WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, American gold	$5,000
July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, sovereigns	2,760
July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, gold bars.	43,842
July 14, steamer Mexico, Havana, American gold	3,679
July 16, steamer New-York, Bremen, German silver	400
July 16, steamer New-York, Southampton, American gold	6,350
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool.	227,875
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, sovereigns	17,688
Total for the week	307,594
Previously reported	29,350,965
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$29,858,559

The Stock Market opened rather stronger on Saturday for Government Securities, which were in improved demand, as also the shares of the Western Railways, in which moderate transactions were reported at the usual single session of either Stock Board. The shares of the New-York Roads were weak, and lightly dealt in. Coal stocks were heavy and lower. At the close of business hours in the Street, the market was depressed, especially for the fancies, by apprehensions of a continuance of the extreme stringency in the money market, in view of the reported successful consummation of Secretary FESSENDEN's negotiations with the representatives of the Associated Banks. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour on Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861...	103	103	Mich. Central...	132½	133¼
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern...	83	82⅝
N. Y. Central...	132¾	132⅛	Illinois Cen....	123⅞*	124¾
Erie....	113⅝	113⅛	Pittsburgh...	107¼	107⅜
Erie Preferred...	111⅝	112½	Fort Wayne...	112¾	112½
Hudson...	127	127¾	Rock Island...	109⅛	109⅜
Canton...	35	35	Reading...	130⅛	131⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅛	Quicksilver...	72⅛	74⅛
Toledo...	134⅛	135	Cum'land Coal..	61	62⅝
Northwest...	51	51⅛	Mariposa...	42¼	42⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	48¾	48⅞	N. West Pref....	86	86

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants' Exchange.	96⅛	Ocean	95
State of New-York....	116	Metropolitan	116
Commerce	104	Imp. and Traders'	106
Broadway	180		

And the following bids for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Central, '75	132
N. Y. Real Estate	112¼	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	123	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	90
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	115
Erie 3ds, '83	125	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds.	102
Erie 4ths. '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 5ths. '88	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts	118
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	116	Del., L. & W. 2ds	121⅛
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	116	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105⅛
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72	114	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 3ds '68	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	129
Mich. C. new. 1sts	137	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds.	118
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3ds.	99
Mich. S. 2ds	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	118	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,325,797, including for Customs, $94,704; total payments $862,059; total balance, $23,087,952.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,923,437, against $2,289,081 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,394,000 against $4,142,775 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is only $307,594, against $2,191,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $678,824.

Of the week's Coal business, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R....	26,360	1,767,992	1,717,357	50,640
Schuyl. Nav...	4,036	399,578	334,723	64,895
Lehigh V. R...	14,808	276,549	265,852	10,697
Lehigh Nav...	19,032	790,482	706,078	85,303
Del. and Lack.	25,312	662,797	609,834	52,962
Del. and Hud..	24,058	330,100	290,962	39,138
Penn. Coal....	20,309	307,207	207,331	99,916
Shamokin.....	6,807	199,627	152,786	46,841
Broad Top.....	9,723	209,300	157,100	52,250
Lykens Val....	4,798	60,150	40,668	19,481
Trevorton.....	1,500	31,177	30,579	998
Total....	156,833	5,045,399	4,515,765	523,032

The supply of coal the past week has been short from the Schuylkill region, but the tonnage for the season is quite full, and now reaches the very large aggregate tonnage, for the middle of summer, of over *five millions of tons!* The increase over the tonnage to the corresponding time last year is something over half a million of tons! The difficulty of the men running coal trains of the Reading Road Company is fast closing up. The strike among workmen stopped twenty trains. By the energy of the officers of the company twelve of the twenty trains have been put in active operation, and the probability is the remainder of the trains will be in operation in a very short time, and all without yielding to demands emanating from a sworn combination of workmen.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these sureties are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at irregular prices; Java, 60c.@63c.; Rio, 53c@58c.; Laguayra, 50c.@54c.; Maracaibo, 50c.@53c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled; Middlings, $1 60@$1 63 ℔ ℔.; sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand at an advance of 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl., from the lowest figures of yesterday, influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last amount to 18,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice extra State at $10@$10 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50@$10 00
Extra State	10 00@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@ 12 00
Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping brands.	10 50@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 25@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	10 75@ 12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 25@ 14 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls., at $10 50@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 60@$13 50 for good to fancy brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and higher; sales 900 bbls, extra at $9 25@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, quiet, and unsettled; prices of fine and superfine ranging from $8@$10 ℔ bbl.; the latter an extreme rate obtainable for only small lots of very choice. Corn Meal is in limited request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ℔ bbl; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 136,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 65; Amber Western at $2 60; Red Western at $2 41@$2 53; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 45@$2 46; Milwaukee Club at $2 38@$2 42; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 331,000 bushels at $1 57½@$1 58½ for new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at declining prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at 96c.@97c. Sales at 95c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts reached 22,144 Hides; sales, 16,800 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 37½c., in bond; 2,700 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ ℔s., 38c., usual selection; 1,600 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., 33c., usual selection; 600 Dry Curaçoa, 20 ℔s., private terms; 700 Dry Western, 24 ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Dry West Indies, 19 ℔s., private terms; 200 Dry Rio Hache, 16 ℔s., private terms; 2,100 Western Slaughters, 68@70 ℔s., 15½c.@16c.; 400 Army Slaughters, 70 ℔s., 15c.; 1,000 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., 17½c., in Boston, to come here. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 643,600 (same time last year 429,900—year before 316,000,) and 885 bales. The stock consists of 372,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 81,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips;) 35,300 Dry Orinoco; 75,000 Dry California; 8,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 20,100 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 3,200 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,290 Dry Minos; 11,800 Dry African; 1,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 885 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Since our last, prices have been 'jumping,' and are advanced several cents ℔ ℔, on last week's quotations. Eastern dealers seem well supplied, and transactions altogether are considerably modified in extent. Holders continue firm, and apprehend no leather accumulations. Oak Sole—Only few buyers were in town during the past few days; the demand is moderate. Receipts about average, and supply in dealers' hands quite limited. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 62,000 sides." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 61c.@63c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 47c.@47½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 47c.@47½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 44c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 41c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue scarce and quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 70 ℔ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ℔ barrel. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in slack demand at drooping prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c. free, and 80c.@82c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 3,106 bbls., in lots, at $35@$40, closing at $38@$40 for New Mess; $37 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $35@$36 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is a shade dearer to-day; sales since our last, 1,200 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 18½c.@19½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues dull and heavy at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $14@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $34@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand at 17c.@23c. ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Have been quiet and unsettled. Holders are asking extreme prices, which circumstance tends to check operations. The latest sales were on the basis of the annexed quotations: *Deer.*—Honduras, $1@$1 05, San Juan, 85c.@90c., Bolivar, 70c.@72½c., Sisal, 82½c.@85c., Vera Cruz, 97½c.@$1. Chagres, 90c.@95c., Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 82½c.@85c. Para, 85c. ℔ ℔. *Goat.*—Tampico, 82½c.@85c., Buenos Ayres, 65c.@75c., Payta, 70c.@75c., Curacoa, 70c.@75c., Cape, 55c.@60c., ℔ ℔., Madras, 70c.@75c. each, Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 250 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@23c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22½c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in limited request at 23½c.@30½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 100,000 ℔s. at 16c.@18½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $1 63@$1 66 ℔ gallon, the market closing more firmly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but rates have been quoted firmer, to-day, with 588 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 50,000 bushels wheat at 4½d.@5d.; and by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 6,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.@7d. For Glasgow, 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New York	Southa'pton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamp, 50 cents.—To the above defendant. ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 169 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.
J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 231 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.
E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m Mo

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES,
GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES,
BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL
DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND
BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW SELLING
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS, OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET, AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.
ALSO,
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,
FLANNELS, ALL COLORS, PLAIN AND TWILLED,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,
ON A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BROCADE AND PLAID SILKS,
Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, &c.
A further reduction of 25 per cent. on the balance of our
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED TAMERTINES,
BLACK AND COLORED FLORENTINES,
PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGE,
3-4 and 8-4 Herman and Crepe Maretz.
MOHAIRS, CHALLYS, MOZAMBIQUES AND DELAINES.
The balance of our
LAMA AND MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
GRENADINE AND CHALLY SHAWLS,
BAREGE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
And PALE END PAISLEY SHAWLS,
SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACQUES,
RICH STRIPE PLAID BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
AT LESS than importer's prices.
Our usual large assortment of Domestic Goods.
DAMASK, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, SHIRTING, SHEETING, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,
Lower than any other house in the trade.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York.
MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
Tuesday, July 19, 1864.
A SCHEDULE
OF ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS
SUBJECT TO TAX UNDER
THE EXCISE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
AS
Approved June 30th, 1864.
PRICE, 25 CENTS EACH.
To Dealers, $15 per 100.
MACOY & HERWIG, 112 & 114 BROADWAY.
DEALERS SUPPLIED BY THE
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-street,
NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in City or country, as laundress; knows French fluting and crimping in all its branches; can wash and iron the finest ladies' and gentlemen's linens; has the best references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a very trusty and efficient girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; will hire either in a private family or Summer boarding-house; is a most willing and valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; assist in dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will engage by the day, week or month. Call during this week at No. 415 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY by a very experienced and trustworthy girl to cook, wash and iron, or will do housework in a moderate sized family; is not afraid of work, and where she will have a good home will hire at moderate wages; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant by a very respectable and trusty girl; in neatness of appearance, efficiency and willingness of disposition, is a valuable servant; refers to her last place; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cook and assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 376 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewer; can give the best of City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN with good City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $8. Call or address No. 92 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, to take care of an infant; has had much experience, and has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 16, A SITUATION as nurse and to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; wages $6. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES, hotels and farmers supplied with reliable male and female help at short notice; a number of farm hands and boys constantly on hand; also servants willing to go into the country, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, (formerly of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

ALL PARTIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class servants for City or country, as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c., call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Removed from No. 149 Grand-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, without any incumbrance; he as farmer and useful man, understands ploughing and farming generally; his wife understands housework; are a most respectable couple; no family, and have the very best of testimonials. To be seen at MANNING'S, No 15 Court-street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn; are not so particular about wages as a good place, and like the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife; man as thorough good coachman, understands the care and management of horses; wife as chambermaid, seamstress or laundress; both understand their business in every respect. Good reference; country preferred. Address S. W. W., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, or would go as traveling servant; no objection to go to any part of the country; has good reference. Address GROOM, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; good city and country reference. Address C. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD a long business experience, wishes a situation in some mercantile establishment, as bookkeeper, &c.; the best reference can be furnished. A line addressed to W., Box No. 151 Times Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, grooms, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman; can take charge of gentleman's place; is a good farmer if required; is fully competent in the above capacity; reference to that effect. Address D. Y., Box No. 297 Times office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best recommendations; can assist in gardening if required. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, a single man, in a private family; can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENERS SITUATION BY A young man, Scotch; thoroughly understanding his business in all its branches, and good references can be shown from his last employer. Call or address J. W. T., Box No. 200 Times Office, for one day.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, is a good driver; good reference given from last place. Address F. H. L., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman, in City or country; he thoroughly understands it in every respect; has very good reference. Address M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FARM SUPERINtendent or manager, (or will work a farm on shares,) by a respectable man. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th st.

HELP WANTED.

WOOL SORTERS WANTED.
Wanted immediately four good wool sorters for a mill in the country. Apply to
JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON,
No 68 Pine-st.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A FANCY HARDWARE and plated ware store, down town, about fifteen years of age; one residing with his parents in the City preferred; salary $100 for the first year. Address, with references R. S. T., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE WRAPpers in a newspaper office; one who can write a good hand; wages $6 a week. Apply at No. 90 Beekman-st.

HOSPITAL MEN ATTENDANTS; ALSO, clerks wanted; wages $24 per month and found. A rare opportunity to obtain respectable employment and a steady home. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

NOTICE TO THE IRON FOUNDERS OF NEW-YORK—That on and after MONDAY, July 25, we, the members of the Iron Moulders' Union, demand an advance of 15 per cent. on the present rate of wages.
JAMES CARROLL, President.
L. PENDERGAST, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, cor. of Roosevelt-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, TROUBLESOME nails, tender feet, enlarged and diseased joints cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 920 Broadway, near 25th-av, hotel, corner 21st-st. Branch office No. 212 Broadway.

FOR ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, willing to adopt a four-week's-old nice little girl, will have the kindness to address a note to MARY, Box No. 152 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHURCH SEATS; enough to seat about 300; suitable for a lodge room or school. A. S. WHEELER, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE BURGLAR-PROOF safe, either new or second-hand, in good order. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,581 New-York Post-office, with description and price.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. RENESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—ROMEO AND JULIET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are but a few items of news from Gen. GRANT'S army of a late date, and these point to the reopening of the conflict. At the date of the report heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the Ninth Army Corps, and an early assault was expected along the whole line.

From SHERMAN'S army we have intelligence that while our forces have crossed the Chattahoochee, they had not, at the date of the last reports, advanced much beyond the southern bank of the river. No attempt had been made to pursue the rebels. For this there are doubtless ample reasons, without indulging even the faintest surmise that SHERMAN has given up the pursuit for good. The reports come that he had made large captures of prisoners.

We give prominence to-day to news from the rebel journals of Richmond received from our correspondent at City Point. The news is chiefly of interest, as showing the temper and spirit in which the rebels regarded the late raid into Maryland. Unless their statements are framed with more than ordinary attempts at deception, we take it that the non-military portion of the people of Richmond were as ignorant of the scope of the late incursion as the frightened borderers in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The news from other sections of rebeldom—such as it is—is not without interest. It includes reports from the whole neighborhood around Richmond and Petersburgh; also from Charleston, Georgia and the Trans-Mississippi region.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday, bringing European mails to the 6th of July—the same date as the latest telegraphic abstract by the *Caledonia* via Cape Race. The news, which is interesting, can hardly be said to have been anticipated. Our Paris correspondent gives us some important speculations as to the probable future of SEMMES, and the prospects of the rebel navy. Further honors had been bestowed on Capt. WINSLOW at Paris. An Imperial Commission had visited the *Kearsarge* to inspect and report upon her armanent. The official visit is said to have taken place on the 1st of July, and among the visitors, it is surmised, was *the Emperor himself*. The combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare. In connection with this subject we also publish this morning a letter from an English officer who had visited the *Kearsarge*, and who describes the injuries inflicted on her by the *Alabama*. An English report says Capt. SEMMES is to have the *Rappahannock*, which is undergoing repairs at Calais. The British news of interest centres chiefly in the debate on the vote of censure, which was still going on in the House of Commons when the *America* left. The chiefs of the Opposition, Mr. DISRAELI, Lord ROBERT CECIL, and others, had spoken, as had also Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. COBDEN, Mr. KINGLAKE, and several more on the Ministerial side. A similar vote was to be proposed in the House of Lords. Some further conversation had taken place in the House of Lords in reference to the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. A breakfast was given to the officers of the first-named vessel, in London, on the 4th of July. We have full details by this mail of the fall of Alsen and the falling back of the Danes; also, of the imminence of a naval conflict between the Austro-Prussian and Danish fleets. The Paris Press continues to criticize the vacillating conduct of the British Government; but in regard to the non-confidence motion in the House of Commons, the Palmerston Ministry has the good wishes of most of the imperial journalists. The *Opinione Nationale* had received a second warning for having published an article by GEROULT, entitled the "Programme of the English Cabinet." English consols remain quiet at 90¼ to 90½. The uncertainty caused by the Parliamentary contest causes the market to remain inactive.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* here yesterday, we are in possession of later news of interest from Central and South America. There is a report that France asks reparation for the insults offered to her Consul at Panama, while M. SALAZAR, the Spanish Commissioner to Peru, was his guest. From Peru there is intelligence of active naval and military preparations in view of the Chincha Island difficulty with Spain, resulting in war between the two countries. Chili is prepared to back her sister republic to the fullest extent; and Chilian recruits both for the Peruvian army and navy have already gone forward. Ecuador, it is alleged, is more subservant to Spanish interests.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday says: "The mail receipts at the Post-Office are at present the largest ever known in Washington. Dates up to the 13th have been received from New-York. Nine mails were due from all the principal cities North and West, and the amount of mail matter received filled seven wagons and two hundred and eighty mail pouches, and one hundred and seventy-five bags. This is the largest mail ever received at one time in Washington. The enormous amount of work thus entailed upon the various departments of the Post-office will necessitate as much patience from the public as it will unremitting application in the Post-office employes. When it is remembered that the mails have to be separated, that the army mails have to be opened and assorted, first according to States and then to regiments, some adequate idea of the amount of labor to be accomplished can perhaps be formed.

The wheat harvest, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have an ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible that our share will be gathered in due season.

Stocks were very moderately dealt in on Saturday, at irregular prices, closing quite heavily, under the influence of the reported successful termination of Secretary FESSENDEN'S negotiations with the Associated Banks, for a loan of $50,000,000. Gold fluctuated from 248¼@258¼, closing dull at 255. Sterling Exchange was quoted higher, but was inactive. Money was rather less stringent to the leading stock houses, but was no less scarce and dear to speculators in produce and merchandise.

Influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the produce markets on Saturday exhibited rather more firmness. Flour having advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel; New Mess Pork, $3 ₱ bbl., and Whisky 1c. ₱ gallon, with an improved inquiry; Corn and Oats were heavy and lower; Beef, Wool, and Cotton dull and irregular. Holders of general merchandise were less eager to realize, and prices were quoted buoyant, but transactions were limited. The freight market, though quiet, was firmer, with 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The Markets and the Currency.

The occurrences of the past few days in the produce and money markets show pretty conclusively how completely we may rely, after all, on the operations of the laws of trade to protect the public against the machinations of the speculators. For many weeks back almost all the necessaries of life have been bought up in enormous quantities, and "held for a rise," by a number of large operators. Prices did rise accordingly, and the consumers, and especially the poor, who have to make their purchases from day to day, suffered accordingly. As is usual after a period of great speculation, there followed what is termed a tightness in the market—that is, difficulty in borrowing money at all, or at any but high rates of interest. The banks found themselves obliged to contract their loans, partly as a measure of prudence, and partly of necessity. The enormous rise in prices of course called for a greater quantity of currency to do the work of exchange, and the rashness of the speculators naturally inspired greater caution in dealing with them. When the price of things doubles, it of course needs—not double the quantity of the circulating medium—for the quantity required depends partly on the rapidity of circulation, or, in other words, the multiplicity of transactions—but a very much larger quantity than before, to enable people to carry on their business. The speculators in this case calculated on having this required addition supplied by the Treasury in the shape of a fresh issue of legal tenders. But this relief has not come; in other words, the laws of trade have been left to take their course. They hoped to be able to borrow in order to enable them to continue to hold, and they relied on a fresh expansion of the currency to carry the prices up to the point at which they desired to sell. They have been disappointed in both cases, and have been left to get out of their scrape precisely as they would have had to get out of it in the old days of specie payments. Like all speculators, they have saddled themselves with more goods than they were able to pay for, and finding it impossible to borrow money to meet their engagements, there is nothing left but to sell out. Once this process begins, a panic of course sets in, and prices fall with a daily accelerating ratio. We have accordingly had a fall of thirty per cent. in gold, and from ten to twenty per cent. within the last three or four days in nearly every species of produce.

There is nothing more natural than that, under these circumstances, a large number of persons should urge Mr. FESSENDEN to make a fresh issue of legal tenders in order "to ease the money market." We sincerely hope he may not issue another dollar in greenbacks; but if he does do so, we trust it will be simply and solely because the necessities of the Government compel him. The "tight money market," is the check provided by the laws of trade for the prevention and punishment of rash and unscrupulous speculation. It forces those who have been accumulating a larger stock than they can use or pay for, to sell off, and thus prices fall to their natural level—the level fixed by the real supply, and real demand, and real prospects of supply.

In ordinary times, when the volume of the circulating medium can neither be increased nor diminished by the action of the Government, their gentlemen submit to the consequences of their miscalculations with the best grace they can. If the Government were now to commence the practice of helping them out of their difficulties, it would commence a stupendous undertaking. A fresh batch of greenbacks would, of course, relieve the stringency in the money market; but it would also give a fresh impetus to speculation. When one issue has been made, everybody is inclined to believe there will be another and another, and that after each there will be a fresh rise in prices. So everybody buys and holds for a rise, until the market again gets "tight," and so on in an infinite series—the issue required "to ease the market" becoming greater each time, owing to the steady diminution in the value of the paper.

It may, as we have said, be necessary for Mr. FESSENDEN to make some addition still to the volume of the currency; but if, after this, he can in any way remove all hope that any further addition will ever be made to it by the Government, thus forcing everybody to make his calculations solely upon the existing financial basis, and solely with reference to the ordinary chances of trade, he will confer an inestimable boon on the mass of the people.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—An Englishman tells the London *Times* an entertaining story of his adventures as a blockade runner, which we copy. He finds it difficult to say which of the available routes to the South, by land or water, is, on the whole, the best, as he made a voyage from Richmond by way of Washington and New-York to England in twenty days, and returned from England to the Confederacy by sea in just the same length of time. He attempts to show the great ease of running the blockade by ship to Wilmington, but his own experience to that port was sufficiently perilous, and he subsequently speaks of our blockade as the "only blockade on a large and imperial scale which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation."

We are quite well aware that it is all but impossible, from natural causes, to establish a perfect blockade of Wilmington, but this letter furnishes additional evidence to the abundance we already have, of the vast importance of making it just as close as possible at that port.

The French in Mexico.

The ingenious author of the *Programme of the Empire in Mexico*, recently published in this City, would have us believe that the Imperial policy toward that country was dictated by the purest and most unselfish philanthropy. According to M. MASSERAS, the paternal heart of the usurper, who waded to his throne through blood, was wrung with grief at the spectacle of a land desolated by internal feuds, and rapidly sinking into a state of irredeemable anarchy. No unworthy motives of personal or national ambition entered into his designs. His sole object in invading Mexico was to restore a wasted land, and to lead back a distracted and well-nigh ruined people into the pleasant paths of peace, prosperity and national greatness.

Of course! France (that is to say, LOUIS NAPOLEON) always fights for "an idea;" but, somehow, the ideas which lead that country into war always have a wonderfully practical application in their train; and recollecting how closely the annexation of Savoy followed the war for an "idea" in Italy, we might be pardoned for permitting a shade of doubt to dim our perception of Napoleonic philanthropy in regard to the invasion of Mexico, even if the Emperor had not himself admitted that one object he had in view was to check the further extension of republicanism in America, by erecting a barrier to the growth of the United States. This is the "idea" for which NAPOLEON fights in Mexico.

Aside from his own admissions, there exist indisputable proofs that the project of re-establishing monarchical institutions in Mexico, for the double purpose of checking the growth of liberal ideas of government and of opening a new field for the aggrandizement of France, has long been a favorite dream with the French Government. We have before us a memoir prepared in 1852 by M. DUPASQUEIR DU DOMMARTIN, which discloses the details of a scheme, which then fortunately miscarried, for turning Mexico into a French colony. This gentleman, a zealous Catholic and monarchist, visited the United States and Mexico, probably at the instigation of the French Government, for the purpose of spying out the land. He makes no secret of his own motives. At the commencement of his memoir, he confesses that he was alarmed, as a Frenchman and a Catholic, at the rapid progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in the East and West, while the Latin race was advancing but slowly in Africa, under the French flag, and receding at all other points. Under the impression of a belief that his country was menaced for the future, in its language, in its traditions, in its interests, in everything that constitutes national life, M. DU DOMMARTIN imagined that the only remedy for this threatened evil was to be found in the colonization of Mexico by Frenchmen. According to his view, the greatest danger to be apprehended for the Latin Race, and for France, was the unbounded prosperity and growth of the United States. Here is the picture drawn by his alarmed imagination:

"The United States * * * absorb only to transform; they usurp and retain; they advance upon all sides at once; they assimilate the territories, the men, the discoveries, and the useful processes once subjected to their manners and their genius. They draw Europe by the Atlantic, and take possession of it as soon as it has set foot on their shores; they communicate with China and the East by the Pacific; they mark already through the desert, in the ignorance of Europe or in its silence, the route which must give them, with their whole continent, the dominion of the two oceans. * * * By emigration, which increases every day, the Union gradually draws to herself the most energetic element of European population; once arrived, she assimilates and retains it by interest and the close tie of social connection. She does more. With our men she takes from us our processes of manufacture and our commerce, so that a period may soon arrive when Europe, deprived at once of her markets and the exclusive property in her industry, shut up on her own soil, she will become impoverished, with her hands full of riches, for want of room to bestow them, and will perish by annihilating herself upon her own ground."

The only obstacle intervening between the United States and their "vast ambition" was Mexico; and this forlorn hope of the Latin race was in imminent danger of falling itself a victim to that ambition. M. DU DOMMARTIN, therefore, projected a vast scheme of colonization in Sonora and Chihuahua with the intention of making these provinces a wall of defence against the American invasion. In 1849 and again in 1850 he demanded from these States the grant of an immense tract of territory, comprising all the land on their northern boundary, to be colonized, within a limited period, by 180,000 Catholic settlers from Europe. The local Government of Chihuahua, by a decree, dated the 11th of April, 1850, granted an act of concession by which it guaranteed to the emigrant—first, the immutable proprietorship of the lot of land awarded him by the act, freedom from duties, taxes, &c., on the said lot for the space of thirty years from the date of taking possession, the right of citizenship six months after his arrival in the country, and many other privileges. This scheme, so hopefully commenced, was defeated by the Mexican Congress, through the intrigues, it is alleged, of American agents.

But, although this project came to untimely grief, the plan of checkmating the United States with Mexico was never given up. The intrigues of the French to obtain control of the Isthmus, and the alacrity of LOUIS NAPOLEON to take advantage of the rebellion in this country to carry out his long cherished designs, show how deeply this idea had taken root in the French mind. To talk now of his "philanthropy" in the intervention, and in forcing an alien and imperial Government upon Mexico, is discovered to be as untrue when examined historically as it is preposterous in itself.

RICHMOND.—Even some of the shrewder rebels are now beginning to see that Gen. GRANT, at his present position, is more seriously threatening Richmond than it was ever threatened before. In a very striking article which we yesterday copied from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, the writer first discourses of the danger to the Confederacy from Gen. SHERMAN'S advance upon Atlanta, and then says:

"The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our cotemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet, *Grant has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond.* Not that he has his choice of these three things, but can force that choice upon us. In GRANT'S moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening James River near the city, Gen. LEE has choice of two evils. If he keeps ahead of GRANT, and holds the Petersburgh line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If LEE keeps between Richmond and GRANT, *the latter, of course, gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supplies now left*, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy. If LEE wants to save Petersburgh and Richmond both, he will have to attack GRANT in one of his craw-fish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment, the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. GRANT is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Thus the starvation of *a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Gen. Pemberton*; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the fate that the Weldon road probably will. If Gen. LEE chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery GRANT and stop his flea-like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills GRANT will occupy and the trenches GRANT will dig. *We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond*, or we attack GRANT in his mighty trenches if we try to save both. It is true that GEN. BEAUREGARD could still keep south of GRANT, and prevent raids into South Carolina; but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack GRANT in reverse and place him between two fires. We hope GRANT thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

WAR AND CHIVALRY.—Capt. WINSLOW, as is well known, hung part of his ship's cable over the sides of his vessel to protect her machinery from the *Alabama's* shot during the fight. This act greatly enrages the chivalrous knights of the Richmond *Dispatch*. "Had such a foul advantage," says that journal of the 13th, "been taken over one knight by another in the days of chivalry, the perpetrator would have had his spurs hacked off by the common hangman, his arms reversed, his name stricken from the roll of honor, and his carcase stretched by the neck, between sun and earth, until the birds of the air had torn his eyes from their sockets." This is certainly very severe upon the gallant Captain. But did not the rebels take an equally "foul advantage" of us when they used "masked batteries," or torpedoes, or when by deception they surprised us, as in the late Maryland raid? What can they say in defence of the naval rams which they were the first to use in this war, and by which they took foul advantage of our ships in the Passes of the Mississippi; or of the iron plating of the *Merrimac*, by which they took advantage of the *Cumberland* and our other wooden vessels in Hampton Roads? What, in fact, can they say in defence of war, which, in short, is a system of taking all possible advantages of your enemy, foul or fair? This Richmond rebel is certainly very amusing.

AMERICA ABROAD.—The excitement in French military and naval circles concerning American ships and guns has been on the increase ever since the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight. A commission of French officers recently visited the *Kearsarge* and were permitted to inspect her thoroughly. After examining the guns, and listening to the explanations of the Executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, one of them exclaimed, "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush." On further examination they were "astonished," and subsequently their "astonishment bordered on incredulity." It seems that this combat, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare.

This is all very good; but we think it would have been as well not to have permitted these French officers to take drawings and measurements of the big guns, their carriages and ram-rods. It is current in Paris that among this party of visitors was the Emperor *incognito*. The story is hardly credible. He would surely have been detected by his nose.

SOUND WORDS FROM A REBEL.—A Georgian rebel writer condemns in very severe and proper language the damage that arises from the too-common practice of holding out fictitious prospects of immediate and glorious triumph. The words are applicable on this as well as on the other side of the rebel lines. "Let us," he says, "earnestly beseech our people to faithfully and steadily work and hope for results, but let us not imitate the enemy in vain and premature boasts. Let us not make ourselves a laughing stock of Europe, by winning victories on paper not yet won on the field. Let us not quicken the popular pulse at home with dreams and prophecies of glorious victory; for no expected evil harms half so much as the blood that leaps forth in the ecstacy of triumph, ebbing back in sick convulsion upon the disappointed heart. Often have our people been deceived by false and delusive hopes, gotten up with the best intention in the world, by those who think they help our cause by proclaiming victory in the thickest of peril. God help them to have more judgment, for they surely do not realize the sickening sense of utter despair, the utter crushing of bright dream flowers, which is the inevitable result of those believed-in prophecies of sure success, when followed by inevitable disaster."

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The faithful and benevolent women and men throughout the land who are laboring in works of charity for the benefit of the soldiers, must never for a day relax their efforts. It may seem a long time to labor, month after month, and year after year, as many good people have done for the last three years, making lint, sewing shirts, making jellies, collecting money, and so forth, for the sick and wounded soldiers in camp and hospital. But compare the application to these light and pleasant duties with the continuous and terrible struggles of the soldiers themselves in the Virginia and Georgia campaigns. And when the comparison is made, let there be a still more noble devotion to the work. The demand from the army is increasing, and the supply of material also should be ceaseless. A gentleman, who is on a visit to the soldiers' hospitals in Portsmouth, Virginia, writes to the TIMES from there, under date of Wednesday last:

"There is a considerable want of small delicacies and conveniences in these Portsmouth hospitals, though the Christian Commission are just now providing fresh fruit, at an expense of $100 a week, for some of them. But such things as wines, jellies, crackers, crutches, fans and slippers are much needed. If any of your readers, whose needles are plying busily in the Soldiers' Aid Societies, could have seen the fruit of their work last Saturday, they would have felt abundantly rewarded."

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE RAID.—The rebels, if we may judge by the late Richmond papers in our possession, seem to have been about as much astonished at the raid, when they heard of it, as the people of the North were when it occurred. They are, of course, rather hilarious over it, and over the panic it caused on the border. But they evidently knew little or nothing about it beforehand, which, we think, is a proof that the force engaged in it was not very enormous, and perhaps, also, that the whole thing was undertaken on the spur of the moment, when EWELL found that Gen. HUNTER had retired from Lynchburgh. Of course, both Gen. LEE and EWELL would have liked to take Washington, even though they could have held it but a day; but we do not believe the invading party left Richmond with any such prospect.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Portsmouth Hospitals.

The first thought probably with most practical people when the work of the Christian Commission for the army is mentioned, is that it is a well-meaning, sentimental enterprise, rather than anything very real and substantial. Many persons come to look at an army as something by itself, outside of American life, and not very much open to any influence of a religious organization. We shall all understand the army and the work of the two Commissions better, if we simply reflect that this great and historic body of men is made up of young men, very much like the brother or son or kinsman of any one of ourselves. Each soldier has his past individual history, his own private struggles with the problems of life, his temptations, his hopes, his loneliness and heart-sickness, his desire for a more manly character, and his looking forward to the unseen and eternal, just like any one of our own nearest friends. His individuality is not destroyed in the army; on the contrary, it is often more developed. And, just as for our young boy or brother or cousin in camp, we would wish certain influences upon his character—just as, if he were lying wasting with dysentery on the hospital pallet, or wearing the long hours away as the bullet-wound slowly heals, or recovering from the deep depression and prostration of the typhoid, or dying lonely in some sick ward, with only strangers around him, we would be glad to have cheering words spoken to him of the best and truest things, and the way of life pointed out, and the hope of immortality held up, and a prayer breathed out to sweeten the last moments, so we may wish for the whole army, and so we may understand the nature and value of such labors as those of the Christian Commission.

It would be a great mistake surely for a good organizer or General, who only considered the military value of his troops, to disregard the spiritual and intangible forces; most of all in an American army. More than half of the power of an army is made up of the unseen power. The sense of duty to their country, the enthusiasm of patriotism, the force of will which comes from a mind fastened to a great cause, and above all, the calm courage which is the inspiration of religion, are worth as much to our soldiers, and are as important in the purely military considerations, as their drill and the quality of their arms. It is the testimony now of our officers, and my own observation, that a high feeling—a something which resembles a religious inspiration—animates our army as it never did before, and makes them endure their annoyances and dangers, and fight as they have never done.

Ideas are contending now on the James, as they have seldom done in our previous campaigns. The conviction has taken deep hold that this is a war between Freedom and Slavery for this continent—a war for human rights; and a natural cause and accompaniment of this conviction is the deepening of the religious sense of the majority of the army. Something of this is due to the labors of the religious agency of which I am speaking. Their unpaid agents are everywhere, filling out the work of incompetent chaplains, (of whom there are far too many,) and aiding the work of competent; preaching to the soldiers when they are quiet in camp, talking with individuals, scattering little books, and papers, and testaments; holding services in prisons, and especially visiting the bedsides of pain and suffering in the hospitals. There they may be seen, bringing little delicacies, such as the Government cannot furnish; distributing slippers, fans, handkerchiefs, paper and envelopes, and taking the opportunity everywhere to drop the good word, to read a little from the best Book, or to comfort and pray with the dying.

When the wounded are brought in just after a battle, they go forth and meet them with coffee and provisions, and wash and nurse those who need their care.

One of the agents has now a cooking-machine invented, put upon wheels, so that he can go out to meet the wounded, by which he can boil coffee, tea and farina, and make toast, all arranged for a thousand men, in an hour and twenty minutes.

The providing of stores for the wounded they of course consider especially the province of the Sanitary Commission; but, as every one can see, no real spiritual influence can be gained over sick and wounded soldiers in hospital, unless you can aid them bodily as well.

The work of the commission is a little out of the field which, according to modern notions, can be properly described in a daily newspaper, yet it is a work which the nation could not possibly afford to lose. These young men, who lie around me here by the thousands in the Portsmouth Hospitals, bearing patiently and manfully their wounds and disease, are the nation's children—they are our brethren and kinsmen, and the same influences which we like to have cast around our own, we must encourage about them. Religion is a reality for them as for us. If the silence of the sick bed and the presence of death, and a word or book here and there, can set the sick man toward the only way which is manly and true for all men, we should all be glad of it and think it a real gain. The truths which we all profess are as important here as they are at home, and whatever organization will aid in presenting them, is a national benefit.

To the men themselves the work seems entirely natural, and they all respect it. The constant facing of death, and the living earnestness of the struggle around them, wears away the artificial or morbid habit of people in regard to religious facts and principles. Where a man in the army or navy does believe certain truths, we are very apt to know it. Religion becomes an everyday reality to him as much as his military duty. And those who neglect it entirely, still cannot but respect the judicious expression of it, and the manifestation of it in practical kindness; while the officers, however indifferent, understand that it is one of the best supporters of discipline, and restrainers from vice and disturbance.

We cannot exactly reproduce a Cromwellian army, for the past never returns, but we may more and more aid to inspire the army with the highest truths; and we may be sure that a body of men, inspired by patriotism and religion, will be an army not easily discouraged or beaten.

C. L. B.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 12, 1864.

Amusements.

Miss AVONIA JONES and the members of the Wallack company return to the standard drama to-night—the lady appearing as *Juliet* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Romeo and Juliet." The admirers of Miss JONES will be glad of this opportunity of seeing her in some of her best parts. At Niblo's Theatre the programme remains unaltered. The "Sea of Ice" will probably run through the entire engagement of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN. The next "star" at this establishment will be Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. At the Olympic Theatre the English Opera Company continue to draw fashionable audiences. BALFE'S inevitable "Bohemian Girl" is to be produced to-night. Although slightly hackneyed, it is more within the reach of the artists than AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo." Another and charming work by the same composer, called the "Rose of Castile," is in preparation and will be brought out next week. Mr. REITZ, the conductor, displays a rare amount of industry, and all the artists work hard for the small amount of success they have obtained. Last week's programme is unchanged at the Broadway Theatre—Miss HELEN WESTERN appears nightly in the military drama of the "French Spy" and the farce of "A Devilish Good Joke." At Barnum's Museum the pantomime company has been received with great favor, and "Mazulm, or the Night-Owl" is to be repeated until further notice. The Mud-fish, the novel musical instrument called the "Orchestrion," the giant and a thousand other novelties are still among the attractions of this popular place of Summer resort.

FROM HAVANA.

Maximilian and the Liberal Chiefs—The Rumored Defection of Uraga—The Imperial Residence—Envoys to Europe, &c.

The steamer *Havana*, from Havana in four days and fourteen hours, arrived at this port on Saturday. She brought news from Mexico up to June 30.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent invitations to President JUAREZ and the other leading Liberal chiefs, to come to the City of Mexico, and there to consult together on a plan for the restoration of peace to the country and the firm establishment of the empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they have all to a man indignantly refused to hold any communication, except by arms, with the "agent of NAPOLEON."

There is no confirmation of the rumor circulated by several Franco-Mexican newspapers, that Gen. URAGA, who commands the Liberal army of the centre, has given in his adhesion to the Empire, and there is a strong probability that the rumor is entirely false. A meeting of Generals and officers was held on the 10th ult. at the residence of Gen. URAGA, to express by a formal act the confidence of the Mexican army in the loyalty and ability of the General.

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, once a beautiful castle, but now very much out of repair. One of the most splendid palaces of Montezuma is said to have once occupied the site of this castle. The new Emperor has probably chosen it for its historic memories.

Several Ministers, representing the new empire, have been appointed by the Emperor, and sent to their destinations. Among the number are Señor FRANCISCO S. MORA, Minister to Switzerland, and Señor GREGORIO BARANDIARAN, Minister to the Courts of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Government Censor at Havana, Don APOLINAR DEL RARO, has excited great indignation in that city by his efforts in the interest of the Slave-trade. He has suppressed the *Siglo* newspaper and prohibited the circulation of all newspapers coming from Spain that oppose the Slave-trade. A formal protest against these proceedings has been made to Gen. DULCE, who has also been petitioned to remove RARO from his position.

Pursuit of the Florida.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The following, from Fortress Monroe, probably has some connection with the pursuit of the *Florida*:

The steamer *United States*, from Boston, reports: July 13, at 5 P. M., off the light-ship in New South Shoal, bearing N. W. thirty miles from the mainc, heard heavy firing N. N. W.; heard twenty guns. By the sound, judged the firing to be twenty four miles west from the light-ship. July 14, at 1:15 P. M., was spoken by the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*, and reported the above to her. She steered in the direction of the firing, in lat. 39° 2', lon. 73° 22'.

There is no news from City Point.

Soldiers Died in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 15.

The following deaths have occurred in Chesapeake Hospital since last report: Lieut. Frank L. Morrill, Third New-Hampshire; Capt. John A. Fee, Forty-eighth New-York.

In Hampton Hospital:

J W Callaway, 7th U S Inf.
Alex Bowdin, citizen Alexandria.
Antonio Gonsales, 7th N H.
John W Stead, 3d N H.
Geo L. Moore, 12th M H.
Cyrus Anthony, 55th Penn.
John Leach, 5th Mich.
J D Brown, 16th N Y Art.
Dani Donovan, 89th N Y.
Wm O Woodbridge, 4th NH.
John Kuhn, 2d Penn Art.
E Clapper, 39th N Y.
John Rapp, 11th Conn.
B F Belcher, 8th Me.
Jerry Still, 22d U S C T.
Jno Shultz, 97th Penn.
Albert Bruce, 3d N Y Cav.
Lambert Steele, 1st Ct Art.
Lorenzo Axtell, 10th Vt.
F G Pappino, 89th N Y.
Jacob Lay, 2d Penn Art.
Martin N Frank, 25th Mass.
J Leiberlich, 19th Wis
Geo Tubbs, 148th N Y.
J F Montgomery, 25th S C.
Benj Sherwood, 1st N Y Eng.
H G Stuckell, 21st S C.

Gen. Franklin at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 17.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN arrived home yesterday morning. Last night he was serenaded at his residence by the Seventeenth Regiment band. The General denies that he was pointed out to the rebels by a woman, and says half the stories regarding his capture are humbug.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

Internal Revenue Commissioner LEWIS left Washington yesterday morning to be absent ten days. During his absence Mr. Deputy-Commissioner ROLLINS will discharge the duties of this important office.

TAX ON DISTILLED LIQUORS.

Commissioner LEWIS has decided that distilled spirits in bills of lading, of July 1, 1864, under section 46 of the act of July, 1862, were in the possession of the distiller within contemplation of new law, and subject to a tax of $1 50 per gallon. The Treasury, of course, is getting as yet but little increase from the recent act, and shall not feel it until the returns and payments for the current month are made. Receipts, however, are large as the tax on income for 1863 is now beginning to come in.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

Secretary FESSENDEN and Assistant Secretary FIELD returned from New-York this evening, leaving the main object of their visit unaccomplished. The bank loan of fifty millions dollars has not, thus far, been negotiated. If the Secretary's terms are not accepted by the banks he will appeal at once to the people.

THE NEW-YORK ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP.

No change is at present contemplated by the Department in the Sub-Treasurership at New-York.

A RETURNED REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts, two hundred and fifty strong, under command of Col. S. H. LEONARD, arrived here this evening from Petersburgh. They are en route for home, their term of service having expired.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of deaths of New York soldiers in the hospitals reported July 16:

W Elleton, G, 8th H Art.	James Winn, D, 61st.
William Cushing, B, 40th.	Wm Sheridan, G, 4th H Art.
George W Reid, A, 109th.	John Igo, C, 155th.
James Moore, E, 40th.	L C Saunder, K, 2d H Art.
Theodore Hinckley, C, 109th.	Marcus Benjamin, K, 121st.

Reported to-day:

Lewis Tyrill, C, 8th H Art.	Aug Speidler, H, 15th Art.
J Lampmann, G, 24th Cav.	Jas Lackman, A, 7th H Art.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

THE GUERRILLAS.

MOSBY'S guerrillas made their appearance, about one hundred strong, Friday morning, near the head of WASHINGTON'S old mill-race, six miles from Alexandria. The Alexandria *Journal* says that, with the above exception, the guerrillas were never more quiet than they have been during the past ten days.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The provisions of the act of Congress fixing certain rates and regulations for preventing collisions on the water are to take effect in the navy on the 1st of September next, and preliminary instructions have been issued by the Navy Department. They have already been adopted for the marine service of the Quartermaster's Department; and failure to comply with them on the part of the master of a transport, if owned by the United States, will subject him to dismissal; and if the vessel be chartered, such failure will subject her to a fine equal to one day's charter for every offence.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Relative Advantages of the Sea and the Land Routes Southward—From Bermuda to Wilmington—A Brisk Chase—Greatness of Our Blockade.

From the Southern Correspondence of the London Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 6.

It is difficult for an Englishman who desires to pierce the American blockade to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that, as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the 17th of last January I started from Richmond, and, making my way across the Potomac and passing rapidly through Washington and New-York, stood upon British soil upon the 6th of February—that is to say, upon the twentieth day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May I left Queenstown, and, passing through Halifax and Bermuda, found the vessel which carried me from Bermuda safely moored in Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 4th of June—that is again to say, upon the 20th day after my departure from England. But, unquestionably, as regards endurance of fatigue and facility for conveying luggage, the sea route is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, although there is a *mauvais quart d'heure*, experienced at the moment of passing through the inside blockading squadron, which in intensity of excitement can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the *Lilian* and the *Florie*, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade-defying vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their experiences hitherto, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a milldam, and favorable beyond expression to light draught and gossamer craft, such as are these blockade-runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of clutching the ribs of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy seagoing craft, like the *Rhode Island* or the *Vanderbilt*, than has the Irish night express from the lumbering freight train which leaves Euston-square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing. It is not alone that they would be invaluable with a view to their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington await at this instant the disposal of the Confederate Government, but that on board both vessels were Confederate "malignants" whose capture would have been a sweet morsel to many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Capt. MAFFIT, late in command of the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, is well known as having assisted Capt. SEMMES and the *Alabama* to demonstrate that two light, and, as regards equipment, comparatively insignificant, vessels of war would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which three years ago might have been seen upon every wave of every sea. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

My experience on board the *Lilian* leads me to anticipate for Capt. MAFFIT and his vessel—a credit to her builders, Messrs. THOMPSON, of Glasgow—a long and prosperous career. An incident which occurred 200 miles from Wilmington, in a portion of the ocean which is constantly swept by Federal cruisers, seems worthy of record. Upon our port bow was descried a sail enveloped in a dense canopy of smoke. Time was ineffably precious—there was every reason to suspect Yankee guile, which is said to be nowhere more fertilely exhibited than in their conduct of the blockade; but it was deemed possible, after careful scrutiny, that the vessel might be on fire. Briefly remarking, "The ship which leaves a companion at sea in distress must be accursed," Capt. MAFFIT ordered our course to be altered, and bore down upon the stranger. It soon became evident that she was a Federal cruiser, making a dense white smoke with her Cumberland coal, and beating rapidly eastward, in apparent pursuit of another delinquent. The helm was rapidly changed, and our course resumed. Dark and inscrutable came on the night, defying all possibility of an observation. It was believed that, ere the morrow's dawn should break we might reach Wilmington, and onward we pressed. The night wore rapidly away; 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 3½ o'clock in the morning came, but by no eye peering through the thick gloom could the looked-for light at Fort Fisher be discerned. Then, as the morning dawned, we prepared to lay to for the day, between the outer and inner cordon of the blockaders. It was hardly to be expected that we should escape for sixteen hours unobserved, but it was a signal instance of good luck that from 4 in the morning till half-past 1 P. M. we were unmolested. Then the tall masts of a large Federal cruiser, her immense paddle-wheels and lofty black hull, were visible, and for the first time, as our antagonist approached us from the direction of Wilmington, the "airy, fairy *Lilian*" prepared to give us assurance of that speed which we all felt she possessed. Some slight delay there was before steam could be fully got up, and for some 20 minutes our pursuer seemed to gain upon us. But as the pressure of steam ascended from 15 pounds to 20, from 20 to 23, from 23 to 26, and as the revolutions of the paddle mounted from 26 to 28, from 28 to 33 per minute, the *Lilian* flew out to sea swift as arrow from a bow. In little more than two hours the hull of our pursuer was invisible, and her topgallant sails a speck upon the distant horizon. But as she still lay between us and Wilmington, it became necessary to run round her. This also the light-heeled *Lilian* had little difficulty in accomplishing; but as the sun dropped into the sea, and our pursuer, although distant, still hung upon our rear, we found that, reckoning little the speed of our advance, we had sighted the inside blockade squadron before the close of day. There was nothing for it but to persevere, and fortunately before we approached close to land, darkness had completely set in. Silently and with bated breath we passed cruiser after cruiser, distinctly visible to every eye and suggesting the flashing out of a blue or Drummond light and the rush of grapeshot and shrapnel through our rigging and bulwarks. But it was not destined that upon this occasion the *Lilian* should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher a dark spot is seen on the bar. It is a Federal launch, seen by us too late for Capt. MAFFIT to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and run her down. We passed her within 20 yards, and again the expected volley of musketry is wanting. Another moment and we are under the mound upon which stands the fort, and eagerly questioned for news. "The news is good all round." "Three times three for Gen. JOHNSTON;" "six times six for Gen. LEE;" and in mirth and laughter and song the night wears away. Three hours after us comes the *Florie*, and is heavily fired at as she wears inward. But morning finds both vessels and their cargoes safe at their wharf in Wilmington; nor is it rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least, it may safely be augured that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent so fearless and experienced a sailor as Capt. MAFFIT, and that in his new career his skill and success will be not inferior to those which he exhibited in his old.

I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing the moral which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pains to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a tenth of the interest which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade on a large and imperial scale which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation. It can scarcely be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide incoming vessels, concerning the infinite intricacies of detail which experience has taught to the blockade runners of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, concerning the most favorable conditions of sea, sky and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet, it is not deemed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented at Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished naval officers. It is humiliating to be told, as I have been again and again, that no such emissary will be sent without the consent of Mr. ADAMS, and that this consent he will never give. But, great as is the concurrence of opinion among Englishmen in America upon the importance of this subject, there is but too much reason to fear that this blockade will be unheeded and its lessons unlearnt by competent English officials. It is idle for me to point out that not only is there opportunity for a naval officer to gain invaluable information, but that, in spite of the answer given three months ago by Lord DE GREY, to the effect that it was not important to send military officers to the South by reason of the inferiority of its resources, it is the opinion of every English officer who has been to the Southern States that there is infinitely more to be learnt here during a month than in the North during a year. It is, I think, pretty well admitted by this time, that as regards construction of guns or the architecture of iron-clad Monitors, England has nothing to learn from the North. But in every other department of the vast science of war there is more to be gained as regards the present struggle by studying it from a Southern than from a Northern point of view. As an instance, it may be asked whether there is upon this continent anything to be compared in interest with an inside view of Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges that the earthworks around Richmond are the most formidable that modern experience has known. The novel system of defensive works around Mobile is described to me upon excellent testimony as the most instructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not whether there be truth in the assertion which has greeted me here that two French officers of ability are momentarily expected in the South, but it has always appeared to me incomprehensible that the French Emperor should have shown an apathy about this war which, mistaken as I hold it to be in England's case, admits, so far as England in concerned, of easy and plausible explanation.

As an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied I will mention in conclusion a few facts. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster befalling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government agent here that in his whole experience he has never lost a single outward-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost.

I shall defer until my arrival in Richmond any remarks upon the condition of military affairs in Virginia and Georgia as I find them at this moment, briefly remarking that it is infinitely more encouraging in every respect than I had been led at Halifax to anticipate.

GARIBALDI AT ISCHIA.

ISCHIA, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The house of Our Lady of Loreto never had so many visitors, nor such worshippers, as GARIBALDI has had during the last week. Day after day the crowds have been pouring in from Naples, and from morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the General goes to bed, he has been bekissed and embraced as never mortal man was before. But I shall give you a better idea of the frenzy of affection and adoration which has manifested itself by describing the events of two or three days. On Thursday last, GARIBALDI suffered much pain in his foot, the consequence—and not unexpected—of the baths. Eleven more policemen arrived, with their superior, and the people were very indignant at a measure which perhaps was intended merely to keep order amidst the general excitement which prevails here. On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, GARIBALDI was taken higher up the village to the Hotel Bellevue, kept by ZAVOTTA, who was formerly, I believe, courier to Lord BYRON. He had scarcely arrived, however, and reposed a little after his bath, when the multitude—for it was a *fête* day—began to pour in, and so they continued to do till late at night. Four steamers, exhausting all the degrees of comparison, and leaving nothing for the fourth, arrived early from Naples. Every donkey was taken, and happy they who could get any, for it was what we should call a piping hot day. The house, which has now a large Italian flag bearing the cross of Savoy floating over it, is beautifully situated, commands a magnificent view, and enjoys fine air; and here, on the trellised *loggia* before it, the General received his visitors. Crowd after crowd they came, for the first and only thought of all on landing seemed to be how to get to the shrine in the quickest possible way. During the day his second son, RICCIOTTI, arrived from Genoa, and a hearty embrace was given by father and son. By great good fortune, the Genoa steamer, as it passed the island, was approached by a small boat, which took him off and put him on board one of the excursion steamers, and soon landed him in Ischia. Nothing could exceed the interest in watching the people as they passed in to see the General. Some came in weeping, some pale with emotion, some red with excitement. The looks of absolute devotion on their faces were very touching. There were several, I was told, who had walked eight days and nights to see the General, and, as they went out, they sobbed convulsively, exclaiming, "*Quel Grande!*" "That great man!" During the day it is calculated that one thousand persons were presented, and GARIBALDI kept saying, "No, don't kiss my hand; kiss the hands of the priests; nor yet my foot," he added, as one man saluted the wounded member; "those who so far bow the back always remain so and never come straight again." One lady produced an old stocking of GARIBALDI's, saying: "Ah! General, I found it in your room; I must have it to keep forever." He laughed heartily, but gave her the much desired relic. During the whole of the time a fine band was playing and a most effective scene it was. The air resounded with cries of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva la liberta!*" "*Viva Vitorio Emmanuele*, the King elected by the people!" followed by enthusiastic cheers. The reception, or receptions, were over by 3 o'clock, but not the excitement of the people, for in the evening boat-loads came over from Pozzuoli, and the islanders came up from Foria and Ischia, and there was music and shouting and no sleep. On Saturday morning I had a long conversation with the General, who was in bed, and was unable to put his foot to the ground. The wound has slightly reopened, perhaps through the action of the baths, but altogether it is going on well, and his general health is excellent. Indeed, he appears to me to be stronger and younger than he was in 1860, on the events of which he dwelt with evident pleasure; but Rome, its occupation by the French, and the presence in it of the Bourbons were the great subjects of his thoughts. To England he alluded with much affection as the country of a great people, and as the especial friend of Italy. Towards the evening the people again came crowding up, if merely to look in at the gates. There are crows, too, outside, and stalls are established, over which float pocket-handkerchiefs, reminding one strongly of Manchester, on which is stamped the head of GARIBALDI. At the entrance stand sentinels, several of the National Guard, and on the opposite side is their guardhouse, which the police authorities have been trying to get possession of, but the municipal body would not yield it. "A circular has been sent over from Naples," said one of the Nationals to me, "to the effect that a guard of honor could only be accorded to royalty, but we pay no attention to it. GARIBALDI has been sent to us from Heaven, and we will do all we can to honor him."

My impression is that the General will remain here a month longer, and in this interval their will be time to correct mistakes which have arisen, not so much from hostile feeling as from the spirit of the martinet, and a want of a full appreciation of the influence and character of a man who is the exception of the century.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 15.

The ship *E. Buckley*, loaded with lumber from Puget Sound, has been wrecked at Point Ormols and will be a total loss. One life was lost.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention is debating a proposition to exclude mines from the list of taxable property.

Mining stocks are a little healthier but prices keep down. Gould and Curry oscillates between $1,600 and $1,700 per foot.

Arrived, ship *Emerald*, from New-York; ship *Albert Edward*, Sydney. Sailed, United States steamer *Narragansett*, for Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 16.

The contractors of the *Comanche* have sixty-nine men at work putting her together. The materials have been libeled by the wreckers for salvage, but the work will not probably be interrupted.

The Custom-house authorities have brought suits against nearly all the heavy importers of cigars, charging them with undervaluation in their invoices, for the purpose of evading duties, claiming a total of over $1,000,000.

The bark *Lizzie*, for Hong Kong, takes out nearly $500,000 in treasure.

The low price of greenbacks, and the fear that they may be offered in the settlement of accounts, has caused merchants to adopt the no-credit system.

One of the stage and express robbers was killed, and two others were badly wounded in an effort to arrest them.

Arrived, ship *Boredino*, from Philadelphia.

Popular Rifle Practice.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 15th I was pleased to see attention again called to practice with the rifle.

In view of the fact that we have kept so small a standing army, I think every citizen ought to be familiar with the use of fire-arms, that our old superiority with that deadly weapon, the rifle, should be kept up, making it the national weapon and right arm of our defence.

Acting on these ideas, I have always owned a rifle, and, though no sportsman, have kept up a decent share of skill in its use by target practice while living in the country and at each visit to the old homestead during a seven years' residence in town.

While agreeing with you that "there could be no more fit and useful innovation just now than the introduction of a system of rifle practice and judging distance practice at long range, say three hundred to eight hundred yards," I cannot agree with you that "there is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of developing in our midst a sharpshooters' skill of the highest degree of perfection."

That difficulty at present is the want of a place to practice. Though some of the best make of rifles are out of the market, at least in this City, I know from practical experience that a beautifully finished breech-loading rifle, that can be taken apart and easily packed in a 30-inch trunk, can be had for $30 even at this time.

Now, to any one who lived as I did last Summer for four days in the midst of the rioting, and who has heard the mutterings of the Copperheads, doubtless such an article, with a good supply of cartridges, would be considered "a good thing to have about the house," but there is still that want of a place to practice. Now, who will tell us where we can have a range in town, or in the vicinity, of even 100 yards? And ought there not to be a place giving that or a much longer range at the Central Park? It might be sunken, perhaps, like the cross-streets, so as to protect visitors from random balls. At least there ought to be a place or places easily accessible, for a few shots fired at a watering-place will not make a marksman, but on the contrary, every man should *own* and be used to his own weapon.

Again, you must allow me to most respectfully doubt that Gen. DEARBORN, or anybody else, had the "habit" very strongly confirmed of "hitting a flour barrel-head across the Hudson at Troy, where the distance was six hundred yards," with a 12-inch rifle pistol. It may well be asserted that "it required a good pistol, as well as a steady hand and a true eye," for, as a barrel-head is about eighteen inches in diameter, it would be equal to asking a man to hit a 3-inch bull's eye at one hundred yards. Now, the man who will hit a 3-inch circle twice out of three times at off-hand shooting with a 30-inch rifle, or with an American rifle with open sights, is a good shot. CLEVELAND, in his work upon the rifle, says it is a good enough rifle that will put a half-dozen successive shots in a six-inch ring at 100 yards, firing from a rest. In short, the truth of the matter is, that there are a plenty of good American rifles to be had, equal to anything Europe can produce, and that what we need is practice to enable our hands to properly hold them steadily. This last result can only be brought about by making the practice popular, and having a place for it. Yours, &c., S.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Demulcent, DEMULCENT. Demulcent. DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! This dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WHITES' PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is something NEW and different both in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from ALL other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our HERNIA LOTION. FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness is superior to all others. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Electricity, Applied in all its varieties, for the removal of the most obstinate diseases. For circulars, address Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—MIDDLEBROOK.—On Thursday, July 14, at Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM and Miss SARAH MIDDLEBROOK.

HOSIE—ELY.—On Thursday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 241 Jay st., Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. Karr, ROBERT HOSIE, of Detroit, Mich., and ISABELLA T. ELY, daughter of Giles S. Ely.

JONES—FREEMAN.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Saturday, July 16, by Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumby, Mr. THEODORE F. JONES, of this City, and ALLIE L., daughter of R. R. Freeman, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—On Seventh day morning, July 16, GERARD HOPKINS, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87½ West 26th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Second day) afternoon.

KEILY.—On Sunday, July 17, BERTHA ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Augustus and Kate Keily, aged 4 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 209 Thompson-st.

MAVERICK.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, PENELOPE, daughter of Peter Maverick, deceased, "Asleep in Jesus."

MORSE.—On Sunday, July 17, ADELAIDE, daughter of Foster and Mary Morse, aged 21 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, on 4th-av., between 81st and 82d sts.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, MANGLE MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

TOMBS.—On Saturday, July 16, Mrs. PHILARETTA TOMBS, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her nephew, Henry Moore, No. 44 Macdougal-st., Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 16, FITCH TAYLOR, aged 63 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Classon-av., near Flushing-av., on Monday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WARREN.—On Saturday, July 16, at the Institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, 42d-st. and 8th-av., MARY WARREN, aged 94 years and 7 months.

The managers and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Institution, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 433.—July 16, 1864.
56, 25, 1, 43, 21, 53, 13, 42, 20, 12, 65, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—July 16, 1864.
18, 58, 74, 3, 6, 22, 73, 34, 20, 36, 2, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 16, 1864.
50, 35, 36, 66, 16, 14, 30, 54, 46, 23, 29, 62.

CLASS 338.—July 16, 1864.
77, 59, 20, 70, 12, 57, 44, 3, 48, 60, 30, 11.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toile and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY. WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL. FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS. A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c. MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNES.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TAX LAW. IN PRESS: Will be issued immediately, THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW, as passed by the last Congress. Printed from an official copy just received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Address J. S. VOORHIS, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Or BAKER & GODWIN, Printing House-square, New-York.

READING ON THE RAIL. Now Ready
CHAMPE'S ADVENTURE. Price 15 cents.
THE SPY UNMASKED, A story of the Revolution. Price 40 cents.
ANNIE AND HER MASTER, A Love story from Blackwood. Price 25 cents.
MR. AND MRS. FRANK BERRY, One of the best of THACKERAY'S short stories. Price 15 cents.
A TIME OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY, By WASHINGTON IRVING. Price 20 cents.
ALSO, THE SPY UNMASKED, Neatly bound in Cloth. Price 75 cents.
Champe's Adventure, Annie and her Master, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Berry, in one volume, same style. Price 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM. HENRY HOLT. Address REBELLION RECORD, No. 441 Broadway.

NEW EDITION NOW READY. COLLINS' VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish This Day, OVERLAND EXPLORATIONS in SIBERIA, NORTHERN ASIA, and the great AMOOR RIVER COUNTRY, Incidental Notices of Mantchooria, Mongolia, Kamschatka and Japan, with Map and Plan of an OVERLAND TELEGRAPH Around the World, Via Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia to Europe. By Maj. PERRY McD. COLLINS, Commercial Agent of the United States of America for the Amoor River, Asiatic Russia. One vol., 12 mo, with illustrations, pp. 467. Price $2. Copies mailed on receipt of price.

MR. CARLETON HAS IN PRESS, from advance English sheets, THE CRUISE OF THE "SUMTER" AND "ALABAMA." By Capt. SEMMES and his officers. *.* Early orders from the Trade solicited.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELERS.
THE FOURTH EDITION FOR JULY, OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, is now Ready.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR JULY, Contains:
I.—A Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c.
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APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE. This invaluable and popular monthly is before us. It can be found at all the news depots in the City. Its time-tables for Summer have been carefully corrected, and aside from the important information it gives of the movements of trains, railroad connections, hotels, &c., it contains much valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter, which will serve to pleasantly while away the monotony of a fatiguing journey by rail. Every tourist, business man or pleasure-seeker, who proposes to make trips, short or lengthy, by water or railroad, should by all means procure a copy.—*Railroad Gazette, Chicago.*
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE can be obtained at all of the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news depots, and upon all of the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
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THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death. Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen will have it on Wednesday, 20th. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE. THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM, PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO., Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, suffering and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

CHAPTER III.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the [illegible] of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying, "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little and suffered many pains, and the Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrow through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree; the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

DIAMOND RINGS, Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL..........120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT. THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS. MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY. SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT, HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York. Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN, $1,000,000. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864, FOR $1,000,000 OF KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS, issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit.: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS.

NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also, BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:
HENRY GRINNELL, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD, RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING, HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY, THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
THOMAS MONAHAN, HEN. G. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD, WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON, LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN, GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT, J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON, G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, S. H. CONDICT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS, O., July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that A. P. RUSSELL is no longer the Agent of the State of Ohio in New-York, and that no acts of his will be recognized by the Board of Fund Commissioners. Owners of stock desiring to make transfers will address the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Columbus, Ohio. As far as possible, the board will endeavor to protect the credit of the State. An arbitrary and illegal act of the Governor of Ohio has, for the time being, rendered it impossible for the board to act by a legal agent at their office in New-York City.
L. R. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney-General,
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864........ 68,078 62
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board, W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.
Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS..........$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES: NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., R. M. VAIL.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

Certificate No. 628, 50 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal, in name of F. C. Sanford.
Certificate No. 4,833, 100 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal, in name of F. C. Sanford.
Certificate No. 4,868, 20 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal, in name of F. C. Sanford.
Certificate No. 7,597, 29 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal, in name of F. C. Sanford, guardian.
Certificate No. 892, 8 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal, in name of William Coleman.
Also, certificate No. 145, Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, in name of F. H. Delano. The transfers have been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates.
F. H. DELANO, No. 55 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 12TH INST., A wallet containing the following described bills, viz.:
Acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co., draft on W. B. Grant & Sons, due Sept. 22, 1864, $1,993 21.
Acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co.'s draft on Anthony & Davis, due Sept. 28, 1864, $586 18.
Acceptance of Clark, Sumner & Co.'s draft on Wilson & Watson, due Oct. 6, 1864, $1,496 69.
Sight draft on Harding, Bammill & Co., for $828.
All payable to the order of the Merchants' Bank, New-York.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as their payment has been stopped. Application has been made for new bills.
The above reward will be paid on delivery at the bank.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

FOUND—TO-DAY (JULY 15,) IN BROOKLYN, A WATCH. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 73 Park-st., Newark.

FOUND—THURSDAY, JULY 14, A SMALL POCKET-BOOK, in a Broadway stage. Inquire at No. 20 West 13th-st., of Mrs. RANKIN.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ½ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. RONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINETY miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses, 20x50 feet; lot 100 feet; the finish and design is complete; the street paved with Belgian pavement; they are but two blocks from Central Park main entrance, situate on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD, 30 minutes from Jersey City, a farm of 40 acres; land not inferior to any in the market, having a southeast slope, well adapted for villa residences, fruit or market-garden; will sell in five or more acres; also, a brick cottage, with garden, in East New-York. Apply to S. WEEKS, No 32 John-st., N. Y., room No. 7.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Mill River, Stamford, Conn., one mile from depot; house large—contains 17 rooms, well furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c.; green-house, grapery, and three acres of land beautifully laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. S. HINE, No. 13 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage-house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th av.; a very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment; an interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office; principals only treated with.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 31st-st., near Madison-av.; brown-stone front, all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Four-story brown-stone house in 38th-st., near 7th-av. Terms as desired. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING-SITE, AT FORDham Heights, opposite King's Bridge, containing about ten acres. Apply to A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDen-lane, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

TO LET.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

WAREHOUSES.—TO LET, A LARGE, FIREproof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

AT ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED, FOR THREE years, from September next, a good country residence, with stable, garden, &c., all in good order.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A three to four story high-stoop house, in central part of the City preferred. Address or see P. C. B., No. 71 West 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a middle-aged lady, where the comforts of a home could be obtained. References given and required. Boarding-housekeepers need not answer. Address E. S. M., Station C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—FOR SINGLE gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry; large, airy rooms, facing the bay; rent moderate. Apply to No. 24 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer will find ample accommodations at a house pleasantly situated along the river, about 8 miles beyond Long Branch, where there is good salt water bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, New-Jersey.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on reasonable terms at a pleasant location on the south side of Long Island; good fishing, sailing, bathing, &c. Long Island cars leave daily James-slip 8 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of T. W. WOOD, coal office, No. 205 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE ALGER INSTITUTE, Cornwall, Conn.; a very quiet and most delightful resort. Price, $6 per week. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town. JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.
WM. J. FISH.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE-BLOODED BAY MARE, 5 years old, 16 hands high, very gentle, and stylish driver, suitable for family or any other purpose; warranted in every respect. Apply corner 4th and Barrow sts., to M. B. WALLACE.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, black, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old; sound and kind; warranted. Can be seen at stable No. 1 East 28th-st. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 163 Maiden-lane, or N. SULLIVAN, No. 36 Park-place.

A PAIR OF PONIES WANTED—AT A moderate price. Address, with description and price, Box No. 2, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PORK, (CONDEMNED AS BEING SOUR.)

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1864, at Messrs. R. P. Getty & Son's Provision Warehouse, corner of Washington and Morton sts., New-York,
306 BARRELS PORK.
Sale positive.
Terms cash.
Sale by order of Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S. United States Army.

MARSHAL'S SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the
STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST., ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864, At 12 o'clock, M.
THE STEAMER DONEGAL,
Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth.
The DONEGAL is built of iron, in the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Messrs. R. P. Getty & Son's Warehouse, No. 115 Greenwich-st.:
HAMS—12 Tierces—3,942 lbs.
PEPPER—21 Boxes—525 lbs.
ADAMANTINE CANDLES—24 Boxes—960 lbs.
DRIED PEACHES—94 Barrels—8,425 lbs.
DRIED PEACHES—42 Barrels—3,837 lbs. (about.)
The above articles have just been inspected and are slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order of Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S. U. S. Army.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.
MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery, estate of Job Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises: The large three-story hotel known as the Newkirk House, fronting 40 feet on both avenues; also, 8 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, farm of 100 acres, with good dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in plots of 11 to 20 acres; also, 17 65-100 acres of fine upland, in plots of about 2 acres, opposite the Seacaucus Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road; also, 43 88-100 acres of good meadow land; also, 11 93-100 acres of meadow, all at Seacaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Job Smith property. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 2:15, stopping at McCullum's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCullum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell in lots to suit City or country trade, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite and glass ware, plated ware, fancy toilet sets, &c., &c. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 13. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
MR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S maid or nursery governess by a most intelligent young woman, who has the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications; is capable of teaching young children the English branches, or would wait on a lady, and no objection to any distance in the country. Inquire for ELIZABETH, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 55 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals, of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1½-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of

20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severely covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bides, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness. [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

Proposals will also be made for these accoutrements with inside flaps to cartridge box and cap pouch.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York,
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3¼ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACE LATHE; SWINGS eight feet. Also a six-horse oscillating engine, in good order. Apply at Clinton Foundry, No 239 Cherry-st.
H. WATERMAN.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,289	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

NOTICE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STRIKE of the ship-carpenters and caulkers, the departure of the steamship ROANOKE, for Havana, is postponed. Due notice will be given of the day of sailing.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan. Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yapbank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
Second week of the Gorgeous Pantomime,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT and Mlle. LOUISE will appear, together with the attractive

CORPS DE BALLET,

under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M., will be exhibited, for the first time in America, a

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,

possessing the power and tone of a
FULL ORCHESTRA,
together with the capabilities of adaptation as a
CHURCH ORGAN.

The following music is executed by this
WONDERFUL INVENTION;

L'Ouverture du Freyschutz.
L'Ouverture de Norma.
Fantaisie sur les Huguenots.
L'Ouverture de Guillaume Tell.
L'Ouverture des Huguenots.
Les Pèlerins au bord du Rhin, Valse.

"NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits........ 10
United States to Veterans........ 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Sattersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager........ Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.

The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation
FOR THIS MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.

THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc.,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Twelfth night of the engagement of the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
First time here, Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Mercutio	Mr. Charles Fisher
Romeo	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Friar Lawrence	Mr. Daly
Peter	Mr. Geo. Holland
Tybalt	Mr. Norton
Capulet	Mr. Moore
Benvolio	Mr. Browne
Paris	Mr. Williamson
Apothecary	Mr. Pope
Juliet	Miss Avonia Jones
Nurse	Mrs. John Sefton
Lady Capulet (her first appearance here)	Mrs. P. Warren

TUESDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline........ Miss Avonia Jones
WEDNESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Margaret Elmore........ Miss Avonia Jones
Commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress........ Mrs. JOHN WOOD

THIRD WEEK
of the successful engagement.
ENGLISH OPERA.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.
Conductor........ Mr. Anthony Reiff
MONDAY EVENING, July 18,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.
During first act of the opera,
Pas Seul........ by .... Miss Anna Kruger
MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
Balfe's opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
will be produced for the first time in America.
Manager of Opera........ Mr. B. A. Baker

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Manager........ Geo. Wood

GENUINE SUCCESS.
The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
received with unbounded enthusiasm every evening.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1864, last nights of the Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY, OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.
To be followed by the protean farce of a
DEVILISH GOOD JOKE,
in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL.
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Friday, July 22—Benefit of Miss HELEN WESTERN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability: they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE, squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Best quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry, the supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address

WILLIAM L. HUGHES,
Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A LARGE and well-established City paint-shop, having the repainting of four lines of City railroad cars, besides a large run of other first-class custom; constant work Summer and Winter; good-will of proprietor; price $6,000; open for an offer; $1,300 on bond and mortgage. Apply after 12 M. at Hussey's Post, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR Luckow's fan or blower, one of the most desirable inventions we have ever offered the public; capitalists are invited to examine it.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE on the Hudson, doing a good retail trade; stock all new and only a small capital required. Address for three days BOOKS, Box No. 154 Times Office.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

The Late Insults to the French Consul at Panama.

SPAIN AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

PERU STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

CHILI SENDING HER MATERIAL AID.

ECUADOR SUCCUMBS TO SPAIN.

The steamship *Illinois* arrived here yesterday, bringing Panama dates to the 8th of July. We are indebted to Mr. PATTERSON, Purser of the *Illinois*, for favors.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the Capital, to the 18th June. Everything was quiet in the interior.

President MURILLO has directed his Secretary of State to inform the Government of Panama that the late seizure of a printing press by the President or Governor of this State, is disapproved by the General Government.

We have a rumor, the truth of which may be reasonably doubted, that in consequence of demands made by the French Minister at Bogota, the Federal Government has directed the Attorney-General of this State to prosecute Governor SANTACOLOMA for allowing the French Consul to be insulted by a mob with a *chirivari* on the occasion of the late visit of Señor SALAZAR, Spanish Commissioner to Peru, to this city. Probably the Attorney-General has only been instructed to inquire into the facts and report them to Government.

The quarrel between the "ins" and the "outs" in the State of Magdalena has not yet been settled. The new authorities are recognized by the whole State except Rio Hache, where a party is organized to attack Santa Marta. But the people of the latter city have plenty of arms—having retained 3,000 muskets, in transit for the State of Antioquia—and will, no doubt, be able to maintain themselves, and force the Rio Hachers to succumb. Gen. MOSQUERA was trying to settle matters between the contestants.

Ex-President MOSQUERA and Gen. NIETO, the latter Governor of the State of Bolivar, had gotten into an open quarrel. Gen. NIETO published a "Notice to the Public," in which he asserted that MOSQUERA was inciting disturbances in the State with a view of overthrowing the present State Government, and he declares he will spare no means to thwart him in this attempt.

In consequence of this quarrel the Municipality of Carthagena had rescinded a vote appropriating $2,000 for entertaining MOSQUERA on his passage through that city to Panama.

Gen. MOSQUERA is expected at Aspinwall to-day or to-morrow, in the British steamer *Darien*. The last steamer from Carthagena brought Dr. ANTONIO FERRO, Minister from Bogota to Ecuador.

The Fourth of July, as usual, was a quiet day with us. In Panama, Col. MCKEE, United States Consul, feasted his friends, and several others manifested their patriotism and hospitality by spreading out bounteous tables during the day, and burning rockets in the evening. In Aspinwall, Mr. RICE, United States Consul, entertained his countrymen, and was visited during the day by his brother Consuls and by nearly all the respectable foreigners of the place. In the morning the Government band visited the latter Consulate, and played several American airs, such as "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "When this Cruel War is Over," &c. Fireworks in the evening.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, a fire broke out in the main street of Panama, opposite the Church of La Merced, which destroyed four large story buildings, and goods, in all valued at $70,000. The buildings belonged to MANUEL & BERNARDO ARAB. JOSE AROSEMENA & RAFAELA JIMENEZ. The shops were occupied by MONS. MOSSE, BRANDON & Co. and Dr. J. KRATCHOVIL, as a store-house for medicines and others. The fire was communicated to the inside of Mr. MASSE's liquor and grocery store by a rocket thrown through the iron grating over the door. Panama has no fire department and no fire engines, and the conflagration was only arrested by the high blank stone walls of the house of DON MAXIMINO PEREZ, in the centre of the block. The boat's crews of the United States ships-of-war and the native troops preserved admirable order and saved many goods.

The Panama *Star* learns that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (from Panama to Valparaiso) are now building on the Clyde two iron paddle wheel steamers of 2,000 tons each, in addition to the *Payta*, of 1,800 tons, now ready for launching, and that they are in treaty for a third, of similar size.

Admiral SIMPSON, from Peru, arrived here on the last steamer from Callao, and goes to New-York to build or contract for war steamers for the Peruvian Government. Capt. WM. BARNEY, an American, who remained forty years in Peru without having visited his native country, also goes to New-York to-day.

Mr. CROSBY, United States Minister to Guatemala, and wife, are passengers to-day for New-York.

Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyondale, Governor of Idaho, arrived at Aspinwall on the *Illinois*, and gets to San Francisco in a few days on the *Moses Taylor*.

The *Moses Taylor*, with passengers for the *Illinois*, arrived this morning, and will leave with the New-York passengers for San Francisco in about three days.

The *Northern Light* will take, this trip, about 6,000 bales (150 pounds to the bale) of cotton to New-York. This cotton is from Mexico. There is about 4,000 bales in all to be shipped from Acapulco.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8.

The British mail-ship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate points, arrived at Panama on the 5th. She brings a large cargo of wools, cotton, bark, coffee, ore, &c., and $590,000 in specie, for Europe, and only a few packages for New-York. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th and from Callao and Lima to the 28th of June.

ECUADOR.

The President of Ecuador has published a note allowing the Spanish Admiral at the Chinchas to draw supplies from Ecuatorian ports, which is in remarkable contrast to the action of other Spanish-American Governments, and gives great offence to Peru. It is said the Government of Peru has sharply remonstrated with Ecuador on this and other anti-American acts committed by President MORENO.

Ecuador seems to be considerably disturbed by revolutionary factions in several parts, and no doubt the people will soon eject their present rulers.

PERU.

The Government continues actively to increase its military and naval defences, as if it were certain of a war with Spain; and, indeed, although by late advices the Spanish Cabinet seems to recoil from the outrageous act of its Minister and Admiral in seizing the Chinchas, the Peruvians have worked themselves up to such a fever heat that peace will not be had unless Spain is willing to make further reparations than the surrender of the islands. Our last advices say that Spain "does not wish to retain the Chinchas *if her claims against Peru are satisfied*." This looks like a determination to hold on—for Peru, until forced, will never treat with Spain till the Chinchas are unconditionally given up.

Notwithstanding the proclamation against vessels supplying the Spanish squadron with provisions and coal, a French bark had given it 600 tons of coal and a large amount of supplies.

On the 12th the Chilian schooner *Dart* arrived at Callao with 152 volunteers, from Chili for the Peruvian army and navy, headed by one of the most distinguished officers of the Chilian navy.

The guano vessels load very slowly at the Chinchas, on account of the scarcity of labor produced by the Spanish occupation.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to the 21st of June. The arms of Peru having been torn down from before the hotel of the Spanish Chargé at La Paz, and some phillipics having been published against the Spaniards in the newspapers, the Chargé demanded redress and apologies from the Bolivian Government. The Secretary replies that he is sorry for the action of the mob, but as the publication was made in a non-official journal, he had nothing to do with it.

CHILI.

At the opening of Congress, on the 1st of June, the President sent in a message, which, so far as the Peruvian question is concerned, did not at all come up to the expectations of the people. "The President muffled himself up in a vague reserve, and contented himself with a superficial review of the principal events of internal and external politics. But the majority of the nation will not renounce its intention of embracing the cause of Peru, if events should arise to make it necessary; and for this reason more decision was demanded in the language of the Chief Magistrate, as an assurance that Chile will occupy the position that duty assigns, should the stream of events hurry her upon the stage."

A bill for a reform of the Constitution, principally as regards religious intolerance, is before Congress.

A bill is before Congress to empower the Executive to borrow $12,000,000—$2,000,000 of this to cover a deficit; $1,500,000 to increase the efficiency of the navy; $1,500,000 for completing the new palace for Congress, and $8,000,000 for the foundation of a national bank, destined to advance sums at a low interest to farmers.

The rains in Chili this year have caused great damage in Valparaiso and other localities.

In Valparaiso the streams rose above their channels, inundating some districts inhabited mostly by the poor, and the water attained such a hight that many only escaped by swimming, or by grasping with the grasp of desperation the horses' tails. Many were the unhappy ones who have seen their lowly mansions carried away by the floods, and their small capitals destroyed.

In Chañaral, the storm completely destroyed the Mol, four blocks of buildings bordering the sea, and also the American ship *Prospero*. The *Prospero* was partly laden, and went ashore. Three of the crew were drowned.

At Arica, the British bark *Chañaral* was destroyed. She was loaded with saltpetre, wool and Peruvian bark.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brought 1,918 packages of freight, a cargo of cotton, hides, &c., &c., and $18,847 in specie. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 25th, Salvador to the 27th, and Nicaragua to the 30th June. From Costa Rica dates are to the 2d July. There is not a paragraph of the slightest importance in the newspapers.

The Engagements Before Washington as Viewed by a Soldier.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Your correspondent has participated in all the engagements before Washington—was on the field before the first pop of picket or skirmisher, and came away Wednesday night, when the last rebel and Federal wounded were brought into Washington. He was in the rifle-pits and the fierce skirmishes of Monday and Tuesday, and in the short but desperate and decisive struggle of Tuesday night. Washington has been in serious danger. At the time of the appearance of the first Butternut at Rockville, Md., the capital city had not force enough to man four rifle-pits. It was uncertain at which point of the thirty odd miles the columns of BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY might be hurled. And when it was learned at midnight of Sunday, the 10th instant, that the enemy were massing their columns against Fort Stevens, with the knowledge of our weakest point of defence—which was the most alarming feature of the whole affair—the terror of the citizens amounted almost to paralysis. At the disposal of Gen. AUGUR were a few hundred days' men, unused as yet to the sound of heavy artillery, five thousand of veteran reserves, men thoroughly capable of fighting, but utterly incapable of marching at the double-quick from one threatened point to another.

On Sunday, rumors of the approach of the enemy set the unfledged artillery at anxious practice with the heavy guns, and filled the rifle-pits with all the veteran reserves around the city. The report Sunday night, that the enemy were at Rockville, eighteen miles distant, brought all the reserves from the Alexandria side.

As your correspondent and the sunlight passed up Fourteenth-street, the thunder of the guns of Fort Reno, which were bellowing under the frantic practice of the militia, was swaying the people to and fro with excitement. A broad grin was very hideously perceptible on the secession mouth, and many an anxious face looked out from behind a waving flag, and many a hearty "God bless you," came from a loyal heart as we marched up the road.

Arriving at Fort Stevens, in the suburbs of the city, we found a few regiments scattered around, in that lazy indifference which is evinced only by the veteran at such an hour. The rifle-pits were sparely occupied, and troops slowly coming in, comprised only of dismounted cavalry and convalescents from hospital.

We were ordered three miles to the left to Fort Reno, and stationed there in the rifle-pits; but until one o'clock the grumbling of the men under the intolerable heat in that shadeless plain "was all the sound we heard." After resting a few moments, we were ordered back again. On our arrival one-third of the regiment and five commissioned officers had been stricken down with heat and sun-stroke.

By two o'clock the rebel skirmishers were appearing and disappearing, in that snake-in-the-grass style so becoming to their status, near the residence of Hon. FRANK BLAIR. By three o'clock their skirmish line had worked its insidious way within pistol shot of the gunners at the fort, and matters were becoming decidedly interesting, sufficiently so to beguile the President, the Secretary of State and his son, many of the foreign Legations, and all the military notabilities of the capital, to the scene.

So close were they that one of the gazers from Fort Stevens was shot on the parapet, and the whistle of a bullet was heard close beside the President's carriage, which, at this stage of the proceedings, was in a position enabling its distinguished occupant to crack a joke in response to the crack of the rebel rifle.

Whether it was this last outrage that determined the officers in charge or not we do not know; but about this time proceedings were being taken to put an end to this rebel recreation.

A line of skirmishers, composed of the Veteran Reserves, some dismounted cavalry and hundred-day men, were deployed in front, and steadily drove back for a short distance the whole rebel line.

The scene at this time was one of the rarest in history. From the elevated position of the intrenchments the view was unobscured for ten miles in every direction by anything but a few groups of trees and underbrush. The beautiful agricultural region under the guns of Forts Stevens and De Russey was radiant with the glory of the ripening harvest, and the splendor of unclouded sunlight. Light puffs of smoke shot out from the dark-green verdure, and great white wreaths from the bursting shells circled against the deep blue of the sky. From the burning dwellings, which our skirmishers were destroying, in order to give range to the artillery, secession families were pouring through the lines, with deep and audible curses, uttered within reach of the Presidential ear, and loyal families, with sorrow-stricken faces, were hurrying toward the city.

A vast audience with hushed voices and earnest gaze were looking out upon the scene, and there, in sight of the greatest men of the day, with honest ABRAHAM on one side of the rifle-pits and dishonest JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE on the other. The Postmaster-General saw his house, the headquarters of his former friend, and now traitor enemy, who was struggling to destroy the very capital where the people had delighted to do him honor.

This was the last scene your correspondent's eyes rested upon as he went over the breastwork to get a nearer view in obedience to the order, "In Advance March" of his officer. For the honor of our nation and its immortal defenders, let us hope that such sights and sounds be never seen or heard again under the shadow of the capital.

Down below but little was to be seen, but considerable was to be done in the line of sharp lookout and artful dodging. "Whenever you see a head hit it," was the Irish rule to be adopted. Slowly and steadily the line progressed, carefully keeping the profile of the advance, and still more carefully ensconcing oneself behind any friendly cover. It was delightful to see a rebel drop here and there—agonizing to hear from right or left the cry of suffering from a stricken comrade. No charge was yet made, but the line held.

Two hours of this, and then relief came. The Sixth Corps had arrived, and the Veteran Reserves, with their smooth bores, with which they had fought nobly against the English rifles of their opponents, were received with a "Well done, good and faithful," from the crowd in the pits, and the fighting Sixth went in with a hearty "God bless you, old vets," from all. Those grim soldiers went to their work with a *sang froid* that did one's heart good to see. Dressed in every imaginable costume, with battered and tattered old hats, all sorts of tatterdemalion attire, with the dust of the Peninsula and the south side yet upon them, chatting and laughing they sauntered over the breastworks. Observing some with a bi-section of a canteen hanging on their sides, we inquired what the tin nondescript was. "A spade and a drinking cup," was the answer. We were more fully enlightened in the morning when we saw a small rifle-pit in front of each skirmisher, from behind which many a messenger of death went to its appropriate place.

Stretching out a long dark line, the Sixth rapidly advanced, drove back the rebels, and held the ground for the night. As the darkness grew, the sullen roar of the cannon and the peppering of the musketry died away into silence, and Washington lay down to sleep in anxiety for that which the morrow might bring forth.

In the morning, during a brisk skirmish, your correspondent was marched through intolerable dust to Fort Reno, where the enemy were demonstrating upon the left, and, for the first time, bringing or indeavoring to bring their artillery into play. A small battery was playing uncomfortably upon our picket reserve, and we went after it. We crawled around the flank of it, but the rascals scented the danger, and opened with grape and canister, with no effect, and then ran away. Fort Reno opening upon them from a distance of two miles and a half, exploded a 100-pound shell directly over their heads, and a rapidly advancing cloud of dust attested the celerity of their retreat.

At 4 P. M. the skirmishing in front of Forts Stevens and De Russey brought us back there. The scattering picket shot had thickened in sound, and on our arrival there was every appearance of a brisk engagement. With a mass of troops of the Sixth and Nineteenth we went in. The work was hot. Men were picked off close by the forts, our skirmish line having been driven in by reinforcements of the rebels.

It was evident that it was the intention of the enemy to attack in force; but our army was now amply sufficient to meet them fairly. Parts of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps and the veteran reserves rushed upon them. A heavy fire from the forts opened a rain of shot and shell upon their main body. Rebel endurance could stand no more, and they decamped, leaving their dead and wounded on the field and in the houses along the road. The sight of the Potomac veterans, who, like Banquo's ghost, would not down at their bidding, scared their eye balls, and they fled away.

Now that our danger is over, some parties are ridiculing the idea that danger has at any time menaced the capital. But that must not be told to a soldier who has been through this little mill. Prisoners, deserters, citizens, from the scene of their base of operations, concur in the one statement. Their infantry in front of Fort Stevens numbered forty thousand at least. Their artillery was proportionally in heavier force. None of the farmers, who have seen them, estimate their guns at less than forty of the heaviest field calibre. Our cavalry fully agree in this estimate. The arming of all civilians attached to the Quartermaster's Department attest the belief of the military authorities here. Their force in the condition of things was a terrible threat against the city, and but for the timely preparations of Gen. AUGUR, and the admiral Generalship of McCOOK, it would have been far worse.

We wish the lesson of this brief episode had been as fatal to the rebels as it is instructive to us. An insane chuckle has been going the rounds of the press that Washington is uncovered. Scarcely has it been subdued by the appearance of the raider in front of SIGEL, before a State needing more than all others our kindly protection, is plundered in every corner, our railroad communication to the capital cut, our President driven from his home, and a solid shot thrown into the streets of the Capital City. The call for hundred-days' men has been feebly responded to. In the hour of our pressing need, when militia are scared enough to come, Gunpowder Bridge is burned, and they can't get here.

GRANT says if we can take care of the North he will attend to Richmond. No one doubts the indomitable soldier. But, in the name of all that is honorable and manly, let us defend our own firesides with the immense means yet at our disposal. The season for active operations is nearly over. We cannot command the sun of this campaign to stand still, but we can at least hold up our great Captain's hands until its going down upon our discomfited enemy.

A. A. Y.

The Rebels Moving Down Loudon Valley—They are Moving on the Double Quick.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force, on its retreat from Maryland and Washington, is moving down that valley toward Gordonsville.

The rebels seem to be marching rapidly.

Our forces, who are in pursuit, captured Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON, near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolesville as a spy.

Persons from near Manassas say that the rebels are not repairing the Manassas Railroad, as reported.

The *Star* extra says:

A force of rebel raiders, numbering between 350 and 500, passed through Little Washington, Sperryville, and Creighersville Thursday night on their way toward Madison Court-house and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them and 25 prisoners who were mounted upon the captured horses, which were led by the rebels.

The rebels passed Creighersville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterward a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed the Shenandoah about CONRAD's store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels.

The latter gave out that they were making their way to Gordonsville, and thence to Richmond.

They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that SHERIDAN was between them and Richmond, with a large cavalry force, "smashing things generally."

This rebel gang was doubtless part of the rebel forces lately operating in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16—10 P. M.

There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas.

Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently an increased military watchfulness.

Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. GRANT's army.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

The last twenty-four hours have not been fruitful of incidents. The occasional bursting of a bomb or shell, and desultory skirmishing on the front of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, was all that disturbed the monotony of the day, and consequently there was but few casualties. The Fifth Corps has arranged with the enemy in their immediate front to stop skirmishing while the lines are simply doing picket duty, and the compact has been sacredly kept for a number of days on both sides. The men thus relieved from restraint walk about at will, and make no effort to conceal their persons,—a great relief it is, truly, in this hot, dry weather. The enemy are almost constantly digging, particularly in the night time, throwing up new earthworks, and strengthening those already in use. Deserters continue to come in daily, all having the same story to tell,—tired of the war, a hopeless task before them, and scarcity of provisions.

An agreeable change has taken place in the weather recently. For weeks past the weather has been oppressive, the twenty-four hours round. In the day time the weather is now as sultry as ever, but we are enjoying comfortably cool nights, and fewer men are prostrated by the heat.

IMPORTANT WOOL SUIT.—A suit of some interest to dealers in wool is likely to come before the next term of the United States District Court. The facts of the case, as alleged in the statement of the plaintiff, are that H. C. DAVIS, the plaintiff in the suit, a wool-dealer of Philadelphia, contracted to purchase a considerable amount of wool from D. B. BAYRD, of Stark County, O. After the contract had been made, the price of wool advanced, and eighteen thousand pounds of wool, included in the contract, were sold by BAYRD to another person at a price above that for which it was contracted by DAVIS. But wool advanced still further, and BAYRD, instead of delivering to either first or second buyers, sold the wool to still another person at still higher rates. On learning these facts, DAVIS commenced proceedings in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Deputy United States Marshal SIMMONS went down and replevined the wool while in transit to the last purchasers. It was taken to Alliance by the Deputy Marshal, and shipped to Cleveland. About an hour after SIMMONS left with his prize, another suit of replevin came from the second purchaser, but it came too late. The suit is of considerable interest, from the fact that there has been considerable looseness of ideas among some owners of wool and other property as to what constitutes a bargain.—*Cleveland Herald, 8th.*

THE BLOCKADE RUNNING TRADE AT NASSAU.—A writer in the Toronto *Leader* describes a month's sojourn at Nassau, with the following allusion to the blockade runners:

"Every man who has goods to sell is driving a brisk business. All the officers and men on board the steamers that run the blockade are paid very high wages, and they invariably invest large sums every trip they make, in the purchase of dry goods or trinkets, as presents to their wives, sisters, or sweethearts in the Confederate States, where a parcel or a print dress is a luxury which none but the wealthy can now command. The largest commercial house in Nassau is that of HY ADDERLY & Co., who, it is commonly said there, have made upward of two millions sterling since the commencement of the war. I confess I am skeptical on this head, although it is beyond question that they have made a princely fortune. The great business of Nassau previously to the war was connected with wrecking."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

Gen. SANDFORD received an order yesterday from the War Department, which directs him to accept the militia of his division according to their regimental organizations. The Seventy-seventh, Col. THOMAS LYNCH, will probably be the first regiment of the 100 days' men in the field. Col. LYNCH has been indefatigable in his exertions to perfect his organization. He has now under his command about 500 men. At a recent meeting Capt. THOS. NORTON was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. P. A. MCMAHON Major.

There was a meeting held at the headquarters of the Ninety-ninth yesterday, to decide upon what shall be the future action of the regiment.

It may be said generally that there will be no lack of militia, as far as this City is concerned, to fill the call for 100 days' men.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., JEFFERSON MARKET, July 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—Commandants of companies will immediately make requisition at these headquarters for all necessary uniforms, arms and equipments, and return their corrected company rosters to the Colonel, Monday, 18th inst., at 11 A.M., precisely.

Commandants will assemble their commands in uniform for inspection this day (Monday), at 3 P. M., precisely, at the new armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and will also make a full report of the strength of their respective commands.

The General Order from His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief of the militia forces of this State, issued pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States, is peremptory, notwithstanding the false reports of various newspapers to the contrary.

The regiment will assemble at Thirteenth-street Armory, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., fully equipped, for the purpose of being mustered into the United States service, to serve in the fortifications at Washington City for one hundred days, and will leave at the earliest moment.

Transportation will be provided. By order,

W. R. W. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Commanding.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—This regiment having received marching orders, Commandants of Companies are hereby ordered to have their Companies at Headquarters on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., ready to muster into the United States service. The regiment will be mustered in at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 19th inst., and will depart for Washington immediately afterward. Quartermaster MCARDLE will make the necessary requisitions for subsistence, transportation, &c.

Capt. THOMAS SINNOTT is hereby detailed as officer of the day, and Lieut. PICKETT as officer of the guard, for to-morrow, (Monday,) 18th inst. Guard mounting at 8 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. THOMAS LYNCH.

JOHN B. BRADY, Sergt.-Major.

Military Matters in Brooklyn.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment, of Brooklyn, mustered on Fort Greene last evening, to the number of about 600 men. They are under orders to march for Washington this evening, at 4 o'clock. The route will be from the armory in Raymond-street, through Fulton-avenue, Fulton-street to the ferry, cross to New-York, and take the boat for South Amboy at the foot of Barclay-street. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., BROOKLYN, July 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, commanded by Col. JOHN Q. ADAMS, having, with the assent of the Commander-in Chief, and in response to the requisition of the President of the United States upon the State of New-York, reported for volunteer service for one hundred days, at such place or places as may be directed by the War Department, it is ordered that Col. ADAMS apply for transportation of his regiment to Washington, and there report to the Secretary of War.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

WM. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGT., N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 17, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.—The foregoing special orders No. 40 are hereby promulgated for the information of this command.

The regiment will, therefore, assemble at headquarters Raymond-street, to be mustered into service for 100 days as a State militia organization, and immediately march for Washington.

The time for assembling for muster is hereby fixed at 1 o'clock P. M. The regiment will march at 4 P. M. By order of Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Commanding Fifty-sixth Regiment.

THOS. H. LAWLER, Acting Adjutant.

The East Brooklyn Congregational Church.

The East Brooklyn Congregational Church was organized yesterday afternoon, in the building of the Methodist Church on DeKalb, near Franklin avenue, (kindly granted by the congregation for the occasion.) The new church has been in virtual existence since the first of the present year, having organized a Sunday school and held meetings, in addition to church services, every Wednesday evening. The meetings were of a business character, at which it was determined to purchase a number of lots on DeKalb-avenue, east of Bedford-avenue, for the erection of a church edifice. Over $800 have been subscribed for the support of a minister, and some $2,000 have been contributed toward the erection of the building, which is to be erected and ready for occupation by Fall.

A meeting of the council, consisting of delegates from all the Congregational churches in the city, was held at No. 712 Myrtle-avenue, two weeks since, when it was resolved that it was expedient to erect a church in the neighborhood above designated, and to commence the erection of a place of worship as soon as possible.

The services yesterday were commenced with the usual exercises, after which a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. EDWARD TAYLOR, of the South Congregational Church, who took for his text part of the 14th verse, 5th chapter 2d Corinthians, "For the Love of Christ constraineth us." The subject was divided into four parts: 1st. Human nature needs a motive for any sort of endeavor. 2d. The motive must be proportioned in the mind of the actor to the endeavor. 3d. God has called us to a great work; and 4th. The only motive that is proportioned to the magnitude of this is, "The Love of Christ."

After the sermon, twenty-eight persons—three on profession of faith and twenty-five by letter—rose, and, standing before the altar, the confession of faith and covenant was read to them by Rev. S. BAYLISS, of the Warren-street Mission Church, who also addressed them.

Rev. J. C. FRENCH, of the Ormond-place Congregational Church, gave the fellowship of the churches, when two of the brethren, LEROY T. SMITH and SAML. C. HILLS, were consecrated as Deacons by prayer and the laying on of hands.

The Lord's Supper was then administered, and the services terminated.

The Sunday School is under the superintendence of Mr. S. HART TAYLOR, and at present numbers sixty scholars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—ANN DOOLEY, an Irishwoman, residing at No. 99 West Houston-street, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer CHUTKOWSKI, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged with attempting to pass a ten dollar counterfeit bill, of the Bank West Winfield, New-York State, at the grocery store of Mr. HENRY WELLBROOK, No. 32 Bedford-street, in pay for groceries. Upon being brought before Justice DODGE, ANN plead not guilty. She stated she was a housekeeper and a collector of rents, and that she took the bill alluded to from one of her tenants. Judge DODGE required her to find bail in the sum of $500, in default of which she was committed. FRANCES CHATTERTON, a young woman 26 years of age, and a native of Richmond, Va., was arrested by Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with passing a similar bill on Miss ELIZA DRUMMOND, at the store of Mme. ALIXE DOUBLET, No. 697 Broadway, in payment of a head-dress. She was taken before Justice DODGE, and stated that she was not guilty, that she resided at No. 15 Carroll-place, and that she did not know the bill was a bad one when she offered it. She was ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer, which she did, Mr. CHARLES F. WEBBER, of No. 42 Grand-street, becoming her surety.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—A BOY FATALLY BURNED.—Fire was discovered about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning issuing from building Nos. 9 and 9½ Division-street. The former was occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. THORNTON. Damage to stock, $2,000; fully insured. No. 9½ was occupied by Mr. LOUIS SOLOMON, also as a millinery store. Damage $2,000; insured. Mrs. SOLOMON with four children were asleep when the fire broke out, and in the hurry of escaping left one of them, ISAAC SOLOMON, a lad 4½ years of age, behind. Before he could be rescued he was burned to death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED ON THE HARLEM ROAD.—A man named JOHN GRESHY was run over last evening by the five o'clock down freight train on the Harlem road, and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward. It appears that the deceased was attempting to cross the track at the time of the accident. Dr. MCGONEGAL amputated one of his legs, but the unfortunate man was too badly injured to recover. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Deceased resided at One Hundred and Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF WHISKY BY A CARMAN.—Mr. DAVID JONES, doing business at No. 186 Sixth-street, employed MARTIN TOBIN, a carman, to convey four barrels of Whisky to a customer. It is stated that TOBIN delivered only three barrels, and that the fourth one, valued at $90, is missing. Officer WINTRINGHAM, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested MARTIN, and he was committed by Justice SHANDLEY in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS IN CUSTODY.—JAMES SMITH and JAMES ANDERSON, two young men, were arrested yesterday by Officer HART, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. RUDOLPH MARTIN of a silver watch at the fire in Division-street, yesterday. Justice SHANDLEY committed them to answer.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—Fire broke out in building No. 667 Pearl-street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, occupied as a second-hand furniture store by Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. Damage $500; insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE FOOT OF JORALEMON-STREET.—The scene of the recent fire on the dock at the foot of Joralemon-street was visited, yesterday, by hundreds of persons who were anxious to see the result of the late disaster. The goods remain as they were left on Friday evening, after the fire. Nothing appears to have been removed. The large quantity of hides on storage is burned to a crisp, the guano is exposed and looks like a heap of dust, the sugar and molasses are mingled with the dirt, and the nitrate of soda, what there is left, lays about loose. Several persons anxious to try experiments as to the explosive qualities of nitrate of soda, satisfied themselves a little before noon yesterday. Some bags, which had been saturated with water, were tried. Matches were applied, and the result was—a fire. There was a puff, and flame, and smoke arose sufficient to attract the attention of the Fire Department, which turned out very promptly. It was reported that the experimenters were blown overboard, but such is not the fact. They became convinced, however, that nitrate of soda would ignite on the application of fire. It is not definitely known in what manner the original fire was caused. Some of the workmen state that the men in the office threw stumps of cigars out of the windows, which fell among the explosive materials, while others think that it originated in some other way, which they cannot explain. The workmen were at dinner at the time the fire originated, and thus escaped harm. The buildings along Furman-street show the effect of the numerous explosions. The rear doors and windows were broken, the chimneys were tumbled down, and everything in the houses trembled with the concussions. The debris caused by the falling of the ceilings has since been carried into the street, and still lies there in remembrance of the disaster. The insurance on some of the property destroyed is as follows:

Montauk Insurance Company of Brooklyn	$10,000
Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn	10,000
Brooklyn Insurance Company of Brooklyn	35,000
Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn	15,000
Citizens,' of New-York	10,000
Resolute, of New-York	10,000
Continental, of New-York	10,000
Metropolitan, of New-York	10,000
Total	$125,000

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man 5 feet 6 inches in height, and about 30 years of age, dressed in sailors' clothes, was picked up opposite the Navy-yard on Friday by one of the sailors of the United States ship *Susquehanna*. An inquest was held by Coroner BARRETT, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The remains were not identified.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 143—of which 14 were men, 13 women, 61 boys and 55 girls. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 34; cholera morbus, 3; marasmus, 15; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 2, &c.

NEW-JERSEY.

STRIKE OF CAR-DRIVERS.—On Saturday, the drivers on the Jersey-City and Bergen Horse Railroad demanded an increase of wages to two dollars, and, being refused, they left off work. Consequently, the cars on the different routes run quite irregularly during the day. It was reported yesterday that the company had acceded to the demands of the drivers.

SUPPOSED PICKPOCKETS.—Three young men and a young woman were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE on Saturday on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing a young man named WILLIAM H. MORRISON of twenty dollars, while he was asleep at the Jersey City ferry-house. The accused were committed for trial.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firmer but dull; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 08@$2 10; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $2 30. CORN quiet but firm; sales No. 2 at $1 35. OATS dull; sales at 88c., but No. 1 Chicago is held at 90c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY dull; sales at $1 65. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York. Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. *Lake Imports*—7,603 barrels Flour, 123,200 bushels Wheat, 77,560 bushels Corn, 51,566 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,002 barrels Flour, 66,100 bushels Wheat, 122,590 bushels Corn, 44,580 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 16.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active: sales ranged from $2 10@$2 20 for No. 1; $2 02@$2 10 for No. 2, closing dull at $2 17@$2 18 for No. 1; $2 08½@$2 10 for No. 2. CORN active; demand principally for No. 2, at $1 30½@$1 31. OATS quiet, at 76c.@77c. HIGHWINES dull, at $1 64@$1 64½. FREIGHTS dull, at 6c. on Corn to Buffalo. *Receipts*—4,200 barrels Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—8,500 barrels Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, no Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 16.

BEEVES are down this week, the decline being often to 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ pound; sales about 3,000 head, at prices ranging from 5c.@9½c. The average quality of the cattle is very low, there being no strictly extra fat in market and comparatively few prime first quality; receipts, 3,900 head. SHEEP in good request and scarce; prices have advanced to 7½c.@8c. ℔ pound. LAMBS, 9c.@10c. HOGS market unsettled and inactive; no sales reported; receipts, 1,150. Shipped to New-York, 9,900.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 17—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Chas. Dumming, G. Cramer, Bernhard Abeles and family, Hermann Overbeck, Wm. G. Doring, G. Pessel and lady, Josephine Deghuee, Mr. McCurry, Mr. E. A. Summer, Mr. Merian and lady, Mr. N. B. Bailey and family, Morris Josephson, J. Richter and lady, Therese Haag, S. Witkowski and family, Agnes Kubler, A. H. Pohen, Mr. Woolsey and lady, Mr. Potter and family, Mr. Richy and family, Mrs. M. Booth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 43	Sun sets	7 28	Moon rises	6 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 41	Gov. Island	7 30	Hell Gate	9 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 17.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, Thomas H. Morton commanding, from Aspinwall 8th inst., 5 P. M., with passengers, mails and treasure to Jno. Roberts. Left at Aspinwall, steamship Northern Light, waiting for passengers for steamship Uncle Sam.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen June 30, left Southampton July 6, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelricks & Co.; had fine weather the entire passage. The Saxonia arrived at Cowes, on the 6th, at 3 A. M. July 9, lat. 49 50, lon. 23 12, passed English ship Linga, bound east.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, Baltimore 36 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 15th inst., in Chesapeake Bay, passed steamship Baltic, hence for Alexandria; 16th, at 3 P. M., off Absecom, passed steamship Atlantic, bound South.

U. S. steamer Ticonderoga, Commander Stedman, from a cruise in search of the privateer Florida.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans 5th, via Washington, D. C., 15th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Mississippi landed at Washington the 90th and 116th New-York and 30th Massachusetts regiments. 15th inst.; 3 miles below Alexandria, passed steamship McClellan, bound to Washington; same day, off Point Lookout, passed steamship Baltic, bound W.; 17th, off the Highlands, a large sidewheel steamer, bound S.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Washington, D. C., 60 hours to Lendlam, Heineker & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick, & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Lawson, Havre May 28, with mdse. and 386 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had two deaths and one birth on the passage.

Ship Alessandra, (Aus.,) Slacovich, Trieste 75 ds., passed Gibraltar June 12, with mdse to Dutilh & Co.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Mayo, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to L. & H. Simpson.

Ship Electric, (Hamb.,) Junge, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse and passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship A. & E. Lovit, of Yarmouth, N. S., Perry, Ardrossan via Greenock 59 ds., with iron and tar to Edmiston Bros. Have had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. June 21, lat. 43 45, lon. 47, during a dense fog, came in collision with bark Harry Wooster from Bayonne for Falmouth, carrying away our fore and main yards, upper and lower topsail yards, fore rigging sprung, crotchet yard, split sail and lost fore topgallantmast, fore topsail yard and had bow stove. Passengers, Mrs. Kyle and 3 children.

Brig Catharine, of P. E. I., Pillman, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. 12 h inst. lat. 42 56, lon. 68 30, during a blow from S. S. W., lost fore and main topmasts.

Brig Amicitia (Hanov.,) Arends, Marseilles 65 ds., with chloride of lime to order.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Owens, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Cole, New London, P. E. I., 17 ds., with potatoes Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Emery, Willets Point.

Schr. Minerva, Clark, Fall River.

BELOW—Ship Golden State, Delano, from Hamburg May 21. Also, one brig unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

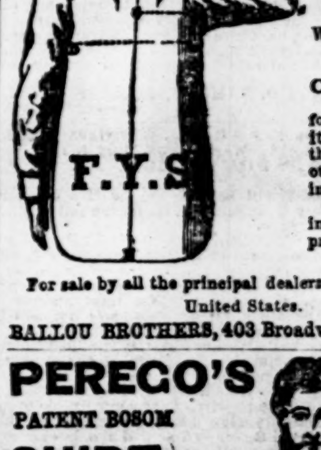
July 16—Steamers Admiral Dupont, Crescent, Atlantic. Ships Tyro, Anita, Garibaldi, Compromise. Barks Santon, Caroline, Hermes, Junior, New-Brunswick, Almena, Emelie, Templar, W. H. Brett, Schiller. Brigs Olga, Mioro, Rosalie, Haus, Suchatte, San Juan. Schooners John A. Gening, Bela Peck, D. R. Baylis, C. S. Miller, R. Fowler, S. J. White, J. J. Finlayson, Blue Jacket.

July 17—Steamships Empire City, H. Livingston.

Foreign Ports.

VALPARAISO, June 10.—Sld. Am. bark S. L. Fitzgerald, Caldera.

CALLAO, June 12.—Arr. Am. ships C. B. Hazeltine, Chinchas; Portsmouth, Acapulco; Am. whale bark James Allen, from a cruise; 14th, Am. ships Topgallant, California; A. S. Long, do.; A. S. Curling, Rio Janeiro; McGilvery, Buenos Ayres; 15th, St. Marks, Chinchas; 18th, Blanchard, do.; Star of the Union, San Francisco; Picayune, Genoa; 21st, Geo. F. Patten, Chinchas; 22d, Gleaner, do.; 23d, Stars and Stripes, do.; 2 th, Otis Norcross, do. Sailed, June 12, Am ship Persia, Chinchas; 18th, Canova, do.; 19th, George Green, Germany; St. Marks, England; Hazeltine, do.; 23d, P. G. Blanchard, do.; 25th, Geo. F. Patten, Antwerp.



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will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

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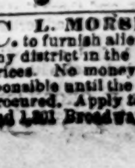

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